THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 17. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

Progress of the Paraguayan War—Success of the Revolution in Venezuela.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the steamship South America, we have received advices from Rio Janeiro to the 25th ult.

BRAZIL.

The Proposed New Fleet of the Brazilian Empire.

Decree 4182 of May 13 adopts the following plan for the fleet of Brazil:—

First category.—Swift ocean steamers, viz:—One iron-clad frigate—speed, fifteen miles an hour on draught of twenty-six feet, carrying coal for five days' full power, armed with ten cannon of largest size, carried in battery, plating eight inches thick. Iron clad corvettes—speed, fourteen miles; draught, twenty-two feet; five days' coal; ten largest size of broadside guns; plating, six inches. Unarmored corvettes—speed, fourteen miles; draught, twenty feet; five days' coal; six sixty-eight pounders and six one hundred and fifty pound rifles.

Second category.—Steamers of moderate speed, for the coast and large rivers, viz.:—Six iron-clad gunboats—speed, ten miles; six days' coal; six one hundred and fifty pound rifles in a battery of four three hundred pounders in towers. Unarmored iron-clads—speed, ten miles; draught, ten feet; six days' coal; two one hundred and fifty pound rifles and four sixty-eight pounders.

Third category.—Vessels of small speed, for river service and port defense, viz:—Sixteen second class armored gunboats—speed, six miles, twin screws and thirty horse power engines; tonnage, five hundred toneladas; length, one hundred and twenty feet; beam, twenty-eight feet; draught, five feet; twenty-four hours' coal; one one hundred and twenty pound rifle; armor, four to six inches. Eight second class unarmored gunboats—speed, eight miles; draught, eight feet; four days' coal; two sixty-eight pounders and two seventy pound rifles. Sixteen river paddle-wheel transports—speed, nine miles; draught, three feet; three days' coal; one thirty two pivot rifle. Floating batteries impenetrable to projectiles; speed, four miles; cannon of largest size mounted in turrets.

Fourth category.—Paddle-wheel steamers and screw launches for transport of troops and for river police, etc.:—Four paddle-wheel transport—speed, twelve miles; draught, nine feet; eight days' coal; each able to transport five hundred troops under cover and well accommodated. Thirty-six screw launches—Draught, three feet; length, fifty feet; speed, eight miles; twenty-four hours' coal; fifty charges and one cannon; able to transport sixty armed and equipped troops upon the above draught.

The Army in Paraguay.

The discrepancies noticed in the returns of the Minister of War relative to the army in Paraguay induced some explanations, namely:—The total number of Brazilian troops forwarded to the war since the commencement was 84,219 (up to May 1), 5930 of whom had not reached the army at the date of the last returns thence. By them the total effective force on April 1 round Humaita of fighting men was 28,279; employed in commissariat, hospitals, etc., 3963; sick, including 181 officers, 10,816. Total, 42,998.

Besides the above 42,998, 4978 men were stationed at Corrientes, Aguapehy and in the Chaco. The total of dead and missing since the beginning of the war is given at 19,113; discharged on leave, 8870; total dead, missing, or disabled, 27 983. The above refers only to the army of operations against Humaita, which for the last twelve months has never attained a fighting force above 26 000 to 28,000 men notwithstanding all the man-hunting and drafting practised to maintain it. During the last quarter of 1867 and first quarter of 1868 the mortality in the hospitals was:—Last quarter of 1867, 3452; first quarter of 1868, 1798.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Siege of Humaita—Where is Lopez?—Paraguay in a Bad Way.

Writing from Buenos Ayres, June 12, the correspondent of the New York *Times* says:—

Humaita, the old pet fort, that the elder Lopez built, and that has now resisted the skill of the allies for over two years, is closely invested, and it seems inevitable that it must soon fall. The supplies are cut off, and though an attack would be very costly to the allies if made from the land side, yet it is to be made soon. Little by little the men and cannons have been removed from this fort, so that if the men cut their way out the loss will not be very great. At any rate, the fall of that fort will not by any means decide the war.

A strong reconnoissance is about to go out to find the exact position of Lopez, and to see what new defenses he is making at or near the River Tebicuari.

Asuncion, the capital, has been deserted. It is on the river and is exposed to the enemy. The doors are locked, and all the people and records, etc., are removed a few miles inland to the little town of Luque. Defenses also are being erected in various parts of the interior, while jungles and swamps will favor the Paraguayan and enmesh his pursuers. A few soldiers are left at Asuncion, whose duty it is not to fight the enemy, but to shoot on the spot any one seen to enter one of the closed houses.

It cannot be concealed that Paraguay is sadly, terribly reduced, both as to men and supplies. It is equally certain that they do not desire peace on condition of submission. The old stories of Lopez' tyranny can no longer be believed. At least if he is a tyrant, he is what the people there desire. They adhere to the fortunes of Lopez with a devotion never surpassed.

Since I have been writing, news from Paraguay to June 7th has been received. It appears that an explosion that occurred a few days ago was by a shell that exploded among a large number of bullock-carts loaded with powder. They had stood loaded, but in a sheltered place, for some months, and their loss will greatly diminish the means of defense.

One of the private letters from headquarters states that Fort Humaita has provisions for only fifteen days.

The expedition under General Barreta (Brazilian) has marched, according to the report of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lopez is at Lambari, putting up new fortifications. He has obtained a large force of men from the Guaycurus Indians, from the north. He is drilling them, so as to use them under the rules and usages of his own men.

At Montevideo there is a fearful run on the banks for gold. It is probable that two or three banks will go down, whose aggregate circulation or issue must be over four millions of promises to pay gold.

THE DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTY.

Minister Washburn and General Caxias at Odds.

Writing from Rio de Janeiro, June 26, the *Herald's* correspondent says:—

The trouble created between Caxias and General Washburn is looked upon with seriousness here. The Wasp was lying at Corrientes awaiting orders from the American Minister to Paraguay. He applied to the Marquis of Caxias to allow the gunboat to ascend above the allied lines to receive the Minister and his family, but this the Marquis would not do, although he offered to send an iron clad to receive them and deliver them at Curupaity, where the Wasp might come. This General Washburn would not accept, but insisted upon the right to have the gunboat up through the blockade, and the commander of the Wasp declared he would force his way. However, matters did not proceed to the extremity of force; but a steamer was at once despatched to bring up the Brazilian Special Envoy, Senor Ameral, who was then at Montevideo, and hopes are entertained of the quiet solution of a dispute which it is generally felt would have disagreeable consequences. The Brazilians, from some cause, look upon General Washburn as strongly in favor of Lopez, and accuse him of working for him and against them whenever he can. Whether or not there is any ground for such a supposition, it is certain that such a supposition would be likely to make the pig-headed old Marquis create a stupid difficulty with him.

VENEZUELA.

Triumph of the Revolution—Capture of Caraccas.

The New York *Times* correspondent, writing from Caraccas, July 6, says:—

The revolution has triumphed, and is in possession of this capital.

The attack commenced on the 22d ultimo, at 2 o'clock in the morning. The first fight occurred in the neighboring small village of Chacao, from where the Government troops were repelled after hard fighting. General Bruzual, in full uniform, at the head of fifty lancers, tried to check the retreat, but in vain. The Government troops then retreated to their intrenchments in the city. The Archbishop's palace, the cathedrals, all the churches, the Government house, the barracks of San Carlos, and even private dwellings were fortified. The revolutionists continued their advance, and from street to street, from barricade to barricade, the struggle was carried on for two days, feats of valor being displayed on both sides.

On the 24th the tower of the cathedral, which formed one of the four cardinal points of defense, being rather closely pressed by General Jose G. Monagas, proposed to remain neutral, General Bruzual, exasperated at this act, sent General Lara to take over the command, but the tower had already surrendered. General Norton, a Frenchman by birth, who defended the palace of the Archbishop, surrendered voluntarily. These two events left one part of the town defenseless, and due to this unjustifiable conduct on the part of the Generals is mainly ascribed the victory of the revolution. All the other points surrendered or were captured after hard fighting. The barracks of San Carlos, the last stronghold of the Government, surrendered on the 25th.

Thus ended the assault, which lasted from the 22d to the 25th, under the incessant firing of musketry and cannon. The revolutionary forces amounted to 4000 and the Government troops to 2000 men. Number of killed, 311; wounded, 704. Total, 1015.

General Bruzual managed to escape at midnight, with Generals Ochoa, Aristeguieta, and others to Laguayra. There they spiked the cannon and shipped the whole garrison on board the war steamer Parureche, and sailed for Puerto Cabello.

General Jose Tadeo Monagas, Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces, made his entry into this city amid the acclamations of the population. A Te Deum has been sung, and the city was illuminated for several nights. A medal has been created with the inscription, "Libertador de Caracas," and "Union y Libertad," to be distributed among the army. No persecutions have taken place. Great moderation has been displayed.

Among the dead are General Meriano Parra, Colonel A. Cupril, Ramon Adrian, D. Carrillo, H. Madriz and Maclado.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

The Pirate Semmes' Indorsement.

Raphael Semmes was the first speaker at the Democratic meeting in Mobile, Ala., on Monday evening, to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair. He said that he was not prepared to make a speech. The notice of the meeting first caught his eye at his country place, and it induced him to come to the city and rejoice over the action of the great and glorious Democratic party. Subsequent to the war, when a great many of the Southern politicians were willing to compromise their principles for their love of office, he despaired for the country and kept himself aloof from politics. He had been a Democrat all his life—before the war, during the war, and since the war—and fought the war on the principles of Democracy, believing that the grand old Constitution which embodied these principles was about to be destroyed. Continuing, he said:—

"There is really but one grand issue in this contest, and that is the restoration of these States to their proper places in the Union, with all their rights and privileges unimpaired. This issue will have the effect to drive from our midst the hordes of adventurers who have swarmed upon us like vultures, to eat up the substance of the people. This issue will again reduce the negro to a subordinate position as the inferior race, and restore the white man to the government which belongs to him. When you have settled this issue it will be time enough to talk about policy. It will be time enough to rid ourselves of the leprous army which has been battening upon the wealth of the South. It will be time enough to settle questions of currency. It will be time enough to destroy the tariff and taxation under which the nation has been groaning. And now, fellow-citizens, I have come here to declare that I have given in my allegiance, heart and soul, to the old flag, *provided* we can restore the old flag again to be the representative of the principles of the Constitution, which we will be able to effect by the election of Seymour and Blair."

How the Ex-Rebels Talked in Baltimore.

General Wade Hampton, by invitation, addressed the Democratic Association, in Baltimore, on Thursday night. In speaking of reasons why a son of South Carolina should make open acknowledgments to the State of Maryland, he said:—

"I remember that when I was a soldier in the glorious army of Northern Virginia, the sons of Maryland swept across the borders and again stood side by side with South Carolina in a great contest for liberty. (Applause.) For three years I commanded a regiment of Marylanders, and here, on their own soil, among their acquaintances and friends, I wish to say that among all the brave and true men of that immortal army, none were truer or braver than the soldiers of White's battalion. (Applause.) It belonged to what was called the Laurel Brigade, and when its Brigadier-General (Rosser) expected sharp and decisive work, I always knew it, because White's battalion was in front. He used to order Colonel White 'if he met the enemy to ride over him,' and it would have to be a very strong and very bold party indeed that White would not ride over. Some of those gallant men may be present; if not I hope my voice may reach them, that they may know that their commander prays for their happiness and prosperity. As they were brave, and true, and honorable soldiers, they must now, with that same fidelity they displayed in time of war, devote themselves to the arts and the pursuits of peace; they must, as then, devote themselves for the benefit of their country, to upholding the Constitution, the Union, and the laws, and go to work, as the most effectual means of so doing, for Seymour and Blair. (Applause.) It is scarcely necessary for me to give this advice, possibly, as every man I have met in Maryland is for Seymour and Blair."

Colonel Thomas F. Bowie was called for, and, speaking of the war, said it began with the purest patriotism, and though it was not successful it was to sustain the Constitution of the United States. With the fall of the South fell the Constitution, and it is now crushed under foot. The miserable traitors and conspirators, the radical faction, had legislated unconstitutionally all the time. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the financial question, and said the bondholders should be taxed, "for they gave their money to prosecute the most unholy war ever known on the earth."

Another Threat of War.

The Charleston *Mercury*, which probably did more than any other Southern journal to bring about the late war, and which is now a staunch supporter of Seymour and Blair, thus shows that another war will be commenced if its favorites are elected. Here is what it says:—

Suppose, now, that the Democratic party carries the next Presidential election, and installs its President in the White House. Must they not, forthwith, proceed to undo the wrong, and restore the Constitution? Is this impossible? Why is it so? The Government of the United States used the army of the United States to elevate the negro to supremacy over the white man, in violation of the Constitution? What is there to prevent its being used to put the Southern States back to their original condition, of the supremacy of the white man over the negro, in vindication of the Constitution?

But it is said that the negro State Governments can prohibit the white population from taking any steps to vindicate their supremacy or the supremacy of the Constitution. They can call on the President of the United States for assistance to enforce their unconstitutional rule, and the President is bound to obey under that clause of the Constitution which says:—"The United States shall, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), protect each State against domestic violence."

"Domestic violence!" But the white population do not mean to institute "*domestic violence*." They intend to assail no one, pretending or not pretending to authority within the southern States. They mean peaceably to meet in convention probably recommended by the legislators of their former legitimate State Governments, and in such convention form a constitution for the government of these States. The Dorrites, in 1842, did this without any question or molestation, when seeking to substitute a more popular government in Rhode Island than that existing under the charter of King Charles II. It is the rightful privilege of the people under the Constitution of the United States peaceably to assemble when they please, and for what purpose they please.

But it may be said that the negro governments in the Southern States will not permit the white population to assemble. They will assail them with violence. Suppose that this is done, does it afford any ground for their support by the military authority of the United States? Clearly not.

But let us suppose that the negro governments shall lawlessly endeavor to prevent the peaceable assemblies of the white population to reorganize their government—what then? The white population is amply sufficient to protect themselves. All they want is that the Government of the United States shall stand aloof. If the negroes are fools enough to attempt by their power to establish their supremacy over the white race in the Southern States, they can try it, but the trial will not likely last very long. We will have no objection to the Government of the United States insisting on enforcing peace. In either way the white population will form a republican government, and will send Representatives to Congress to represent the State, and Congress will settle which are the rightful governments in the Southern States according to the Constitution of the United States.

A Struggle for Life with a Thief in a Boat.

The Memphis *Ledger* of July 17 says:—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. William Ryan, who at one time kept a stall in South Memphis market, but who has recently been living with his family in a flat-boat at the foot of Beal street, discovered that one of his fishing skiffs had been stolen; and having an intimation as to who was the thief and the direction in which he had gone, he jumped into another skiff, and in company with a negro boy went in pursuit. After rowing about fifteen miles down the stream, he came up with a negro in possession of the identical skiff he was in search of, and at once brought him to and regained possession of the craft, capturing the darkey, whom he concluded to bring back to Memphis with him as a prisoner. In order to do this, he took the thief into the boat with himself, and placed the recovered skiff in charge of the negro whom he had brought down with him. Thus manned, the two boats were pulled up stream, and arrived opposite the city just as the heavy wind storm was coming up Wednesday evening. Nothing since then has been seen or heard of Mr. Ryan, or the thief who was in the boat with him. The negro in charge of the stolen skiff succeeded in gaining the shore, and states that when the wind came up the two boats became separated about the middle of the stream, and when he last saw the party in the other boat, Ryan seemed to be struggling with his prisoner, who to all appearances, was attempting to throw him overboard. Whether he succeeded in this and then made his escape in the skiff, or whether the boat was upset and both were thrown into the river and drowned, is not known. Nothing has been seen of the bodies of either since, and Mr. Ryan's mysterious absence leaves but little doubt as to his having met with an accident or foul play.

Lynch Law in Marion County, Ky.

The Lebanon (Ky.) *Clarion* of the 18th says:—About 2 o'clock last Saturday morning a party of men went to the residence of Mr. George P. Rogers, near Bradfordsville, in this county, and ordered him to come out. After some little parley Mr. Rogers opened the door, when he was instantly seized and carried away to the woods. His wife attempted to follow, but, being threatened and warned not to do so, remained at the house. Towards noon, the body of Mr. Rogers was found hanging about one hundred and fifty yards from the house. His remains were interred on the following day at the old Liberty burying-ground, near Bradfordsville.

The number of men who participated in the mob has been variously estimated. Those present at the house of Mr. R. did not see more than ten or twelve, but were satisfied that there were more near at hand. Other accounts say that there were from fifty to one hundred persons in the party.

As to the cause which led to the intervention of Judge Lynch in this case, we cannot speak with any degree of certainty. Rumor says that the deceased was suspected of a participation in the murder of Mr. Redmond Prewitt, which occurred a few weeks ago. What evidence there was to connect him with that assassination, we are not able to say.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury:—

We, the jury, believe from the evidence that the deceased George P. Rogers, came to his death, at the hands of a party unknown to the jury, on the night of Friday, July 10, 1868, in Marion county, Kentucky, he being hung until dead. SAM. HOOKER, Foreman.

TYRANNY IN MISSISSIPPI.

Freedmen Turned Out of Place for Voting the Republican Ticket.

The following correspondence between a number of freedmen in Mississippi and General Howard, shows how the Democrats expect to carry the Southern States, and what sort of freedom they will leave the negroes if they have their way.

JACKSON, Miss., July 6, 1868.—General O. O. Howard, Commissioner B. R. F. & A. L., Washington, D. C.—Sir:—We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Mississippi, take this method to state to you that a large number of our fellow-citizens have been turned out of, and from their homes and employment, and without receiving any settlement or pay for services performed. The only reason given for this unexampled injustice and cruelties which have caused, and is the cause of great suffering and hardship among old and infirm, men, women, and children, who are dependent upon the able-bodied for support, is in exercising the right given them and us by a Congress of the United States, and voting as their conscience and judgment dictated, namely:—voting for the Republican party.

In view of the foregoing facts, we most respectfully and earnestly petition your interposition in behalf of these sufferers, as will bring to all some sure and speedy relief. And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

Michael Harris, James Miller, Joshua Ellis, John Brown, Emerson Wright, James Patterson, W. H. Boddle, Lewis Dismag, George W. Poor, James James, James Peacher, Jack Lloman, Alexander Penn, Frederick Graves, Nelson Pantells, Charles Morgan, Lewis Adams, Stephen Spann, Robert Richards, Ben Pettery, John Berton, Isaac McVeran, Sampson Hamon, Daniel Crofford, Polly Robertson, Richard Terrel, Alexander Banks, H. T. Fisher, Pompey Richards, Hosea Woodruff, Sampson Hammond, Peter Mitchell, Willis Jones, Henry Skidmore, Frank Walker, John Tilton, George McBurnett, Alexander Williams, Davis Henry, Daniel Safford, Zedge Robinson, Jim Robinson, William Ward, Robert Sanderson, James Ticknor, Alexander Spann, Stewart Whyte, Buck Williams, John Bragan, George Lockman, Long Barnes, Isaac Washington, Samuel Cornfield, Henry Willington, Albert Randle, A. D. Hindell, Samuel Connell, P. Jones, Willis Canton, William S. Snemhip.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1868.

Messrs. Michael Harris, Thomas Miller, Joshua Ellis, and others—Gentlemen:—Your petition in behalf of freedmen in Mississippi, discharged by their employers for "voting as their conscience and judgment dictated," has been laid before me. I am happy to inform you that Gen. Gillem, Assistant Commissioner for Mississippi, has already reported that he is thoroughly investigating these complaints, and will enforce the proper remedy. Your petition will be at once referred to him, with instructions to do all in his power to relieve those who are suffering from the causes therein named. Very respectfully your obedient servant, O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner.

TRAGEDY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Examination and Commitment of a Murdered Man's Wife and Mother-in-law.

The Boston *Journal* of July 20 says:—"Mrs. Madden, the mother-in-law, and Mrs. Sarah Jones, the wife of Obed Jones, arrested on suspicion of being the murderers of the latter, were brought to Dorchester, and on Saturday morning last were arraigned before Trial Justice Temple, and the evidence was deemed sufficient to hold them for trial. Mr. Jones was lying in his bedroom on the morning of the 5th of July, dead from the effects of a pistol shot.

It appears that there had been trouble between Mr. Jones and Mrs. Madden, growing out of the fact that some parties had threatened to prosecute Mrs. Madden for adultery, and she had made threats against him in case he should testify against her. On the night of the Fourth of July Jones and his wife had some words on retiring, when he denounced her in severe language, and told her to get up and go away, saying that he would not live with her any longer. She took her infant child and went to her mother's bed.

The first story she told was that she went to sleep and after a while waked up and went and looked through a window into her husband's room and saw him in the position in which he was found on Sunday morning. The story she now tells is that she was kept awake by the baby for awhile, but at last went to sleep; that she heard a noise which awoke her, but she went to sleep again and was awakened by her mother, who told her that Obed had shot himself, when she got up and found him dead.

The testimony offered on Saturday embraced conversations held between the accused while in the lock-up, which were overheard by State Constable B. P. Eldridge and Deputy Sheriff R. C. Wood. The mother said, "Sarah, are you going to hang your mother, who has done so much for you, for the sake of your children? What have you told the officer?" Sarah again replied, "You will know to-morrow; it will not make you feel any better to know to-night." The mother further said, "Oh, God, you have turned State's evidence against your mother; I have noticed you have been jolly. If you say I done it, I will swear you done it." Sarah explained her apparent joy as consisting of singing to her infant child, and added:—"Well, mother, I can't help it; you know I had nothing to do with it." The mother now showed anger, and said—"You devilish fool, if you had kept your tongue still we should both have got out of it, they have no evidence." "They have a good deal," replied Sarah. "What did you tell the officers?" was repeated. "If I tell you you will be mad." "I shan't; but tell me what you told them." Sarah replied to this, "Mother, don't you think my children are as dear to me as you are? You know that I am innocent, and I cannot be shut up from my children for nothing. I have told nothing but the truth, and if they punish me for that I cannot help it." The mother again reopened:—"If you had only kept your tongue still, and told the story I told you to, we should have got out of it. If you ain't a — fool, we can get out of it now; say that Poll Delano done it." Sarah replied, "I made my statement and I can't do it." "Say that we heard a noise round the house, and the dog barked. Tell them in court you was so excited and nervous you did not know what you told the officer." Sarah still answered, "I could not help it; I did the best for you I could; I could not go to prison and leave my children." "Did you not tell them I shot Obed?" "I told them I did not see anybody shoot him."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—To-day's session was entirely devoted to desertion cases.

An elderly couple, whose age should have restrained them from coming before a Court on such a day, having had some family unpleasantness, separated. The old lady said she did not wish anything for herself, but for her family. She had a simple-minded child, who should be supported. The Judge ordered the man to pay three dollars a week for the support of the child.

Mary Patten applied for an order to compel William Patten to support his child, Mary Ann Patten, a minor. The parties do not live together. On the separation he agreed to pay for her support, and also to pay her expenses at a first-class boarding-school. It is alleged that he has not done this. Miss Patten swore that her father said he could not afford to keep her there any longer, and she went home to her mother; had given her one dress since last February; that her father had treated her roughly, and had frequently cursed and swore at her.

Mr. Patten swore that he placed his daughter in school and paid in advance for one quarter $…; at the advent of the new quarter a bill was rendered for $240, which he could not afford to pay, and that he had to withdraw her from school and offered to take her home; she declined going with him, but preferred to go with her mother; he did not decline; he never objected to clothe her properly which he could prove by her aunt.

A lady who lived at the boarding school testified that Mary had no clothing fit to appear in in school, and that her father had refused to give her any more; he declined giving her any money; witness had seen him intoxicated in his own house.

Miss Jeffries testified that she had seen Mr. Patten drunk; have seen him staggering along the street since February last.

Kate Jeffries had seen Mr. Patten very often drunk on Second street, between his house and Columbia avenue.

Miss Bushnell considered he was a very dissipated man, and abused his family.

Kate Carlin, a servant in Mr. Patten's house, had seen him drunk often; when drunk he was abusive; she left them near the fall of last year; have seen him once since, and then he was sober.

Mr. Patten stated that three glasses of ardent spirits had not crossed his mouth for six months. Lager beer he drinks, and drinks much of it. Had not been drunk almost every time that his child had come to see him.

Mrs McKenzie, a sister of Mr. Patten, had known Mr Patten nineteen years; have purchased clothing with the daughter at the father's request and Mr. Patten has given her whatever she asked for; it has been a long time since she had seen him in an intemperate state; he is a kind, affectionate, indulgent father, too kind for such a child. On trial.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	133⅜	Chi. and N. W. prf.	83¾
N.Y. and E. R.	68¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
Phil. and Rea. R.	95⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S and N. I. R.	91¾	R. R.	110¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅞	Gold	142⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	82⅝		

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Financial and Commercial—The Market Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 21—A. M.—Consols, 94@94⅛ for money; 94⅛@94¼ for account, United States 5·20s, 72⅛@72¼. Illinois Central, 96. Erie, 43.

FRANKFORT, July 21—A. M.—United States bonds, 76⅞.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—A. M.—Cotton heavy and unsettled; the sales are estimated at 7000 bales.

Breadstuffs heavy.

Provisions—Beef, 106s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 21—P. M.—Consols 94⅛ for money; and 94⅛@94¼ for account. Erie, 42⅞. United States 5·20s, 72⅞.

PARIS, July 21—P. M.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes 70 francs, 17 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—P. M.—The markets are unchanged.

The market at Manchester for yarns and fabrics is heavy.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Great Mortality in the City—Emigration

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—We had a grand thunder storm about one o'clock this morning. Rain fell in torrents, the lightning was incessant, and the thunder terrific for over an hour. The streets were thoroughly drenched. This is the first rain of any account that has fallen for seven weeks past.

The deaths in the city during the past week were 228, being the largest number for a similar time ever known in the absence of an epidemic. The surplus are mostly from the intense heat.

Several prominent Baltimoreans will visit Annapolis to-day to attend the complimentary banquet to Reverdy Johnson.

Over 3000 German emigrants arrived here in the past ten days, and about 400 remain in Maryland.

The heat yesterday was again intense, and to-day is very oppressive, with several sun-strokes.

Testimonial to Ex-Minister Adams.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 21.—The leading citizens of Boston have tendered to the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, ex-Minister to England, a public reception at the Horticultural Hall, and the invitation has been accepted by him. The affair will take place on Thursday of this week.

Destructive Fire.

BOSTON, July 21.—The Congregational Church and Vestry, together with a school-house adjoining, in Camden, Maine, were totally destroyed by an incendiary fire at an early hour this morning.

Weather at the Seashore.

CAPE ISLAND, July 21.—The weather is hazy this morning, with the wind from the Southeast and thermometer 72.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 21.—The weather is clear with an East wind and thermometer at 76.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

"The money market continues extremely easy and the general rate of loans on call is four per cent., although the principal dealers in Government securities are enabled to supply themselves mainly at three per cent. Commercial paper is in very limited supply, owing to the dullness and legitimate character of trade, and the best grade is in request at 5@6 per cent. The supply of loanable funds is largely in excess of the demand and the amount of national bank notes in the banks and Sub-Treasury at this centre is heavier than usual. These will protect the legal tender reserves of the banks to a corresponding extent after the drain of currency to the West sets in, later in the year, as they are as useful for remittance to the country as greenbacks, except in special cases. The fact that all contraction of the currency has been stopped, that the Government has ceased to be a borrower, and that there is no speculative activity in trade, favors the assumption that there will be no stringency in the money market at this centre at any time during the year, or, indeed, until the existing monetary conditions are changed. Hence apprehensions of a scarcity of currency for Stock Exchange purposes in the autumn are likely to prove unfounded. A comparison of the last weekly statement of the associated banks of this city with that for the corresponding week in each of the three previous years shows the subjoined changes:—

	July 20, 1867.	*July 18, 1868.*
Loans	$249,580,255	Inc. $33,335,235
Specie	11,197,700	Inc. 9,201,331
Circulation	33,574,948	Inc. 429,163
Deposits	199,435,952	Inc. 28,694,797
Legal tenders	73,444,301	Dec. 1,893,756
	July 21, 1866.	*July 18 1868.*
Loans	$255,965,018	Inc. $26,950,472
Specie	10,860,147	Inc. 9,538,884
Circulation	27,579,020	Inc. 6,425,091
Deposits	214,049,079	Inc. 15,081,670
Legal tenders	80,521,992	Dec. 8,977,447
	July 22, 1865.	*July 18 1868.*
Loans	$222,961,315	Inc. $59,985,145
Specie	20,831,913	Inc. 66,118
Circulation	6,589,768	Inc. 27,414,345
Deposits	192,799,090	Inc. 34,849,659
Legal tenders	62,756,229	Inc. 17,791,316

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money is abundant at 3 per cent. on Governments and at 4@5 per cent. on miscellaneous securities, with more doing at the lowest rate.

"Sterling Exchange was dull, closing weak at quotations:—London, 60 days, 110¼@110½; London, sight, 110⅞@110⅞; London, prime commercial, 109½@110; Paris, long, 5·13¾@5·12½; Paris, short, 5·10⅞@5·10; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36½@36⅝; Amsterdam, 41¼@41⅜; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 79¾@80; Berlin, 71⅝@72.

"The certificates of the New York Central sold to the forger Hoyt, have not appeared on the street, but it is stated that the whole amount, eight certificates, changed to make 800 shares of stock, were hypothecated by him to the St. Nicholas Bank. They loaned him $80,000, being equal to par for the stocks. This is the largest loss made by any one party by the fraud."

—The amounts of the several issues of Gold-bearing bonds outstanding July 1, 1868, were as follows:—

Five per cent. bonds due 1871 outstanding	$7,022,000
Five per cent. bonds due 1874 outstanding	20,000,000
Five per cent. Ten-forties outstanding	198,449,000
Six per cent. bonds of 1847-48 outstanding	8,878,412
Six per cent. Five-Twenties, Feb. 25, 1862, outstanding	514,771,600
Six per cent. Five-Twenties, June 30, 1864, outstanding	125,541,300
Six per cent. Five-Twenties, 1865, May and November, outstanding	197,777,250
Six per cent. Five-Twenties, 1865 consols, outstanding	334,972,950
Six per cent. Five-Twenties, 1867, outstanding	364,123,900
Six per cent. Five-Twenties, 1868, outstanding	17,648,950

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, July 21, 1868.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102¾@103.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47⅝@47¾, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¾, no change; Catawissa preferred at 33¼@33⅜, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 54¼, no change. 43½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; 24 for Girard College; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 161, no change; Girard at 60¼, no change; and Mechanics' at 31, a slight advance. 58 was bid for Commercial; 105 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Township; 31 for Manufacturers'; 72 for City; 60 for Commonwealth; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21½, an advance of ¼, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21¼, an advance of ¼. 11¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 76 for Morris Canal preferred; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New	102¾	15 sh Girard Bk	60¼
$500 do. New	102¾	51 sh Penna R......ls.	52¾
$2100 N Cent R bs	82	246 do....ls.rec.	52¾
$2000 Sch N 6s '82	75¾	300 sh Leh N......ls.	21½
$2000 do......s5.	70½	12 sh Leh V R	54¼
$200 do......ls.	70¾	100 sh Cata Prf....s60.	33⅜
$580 do.	70½	200 do....ls.b60.	33⅜
8 sh Phila Bk	161	100 do......s60.	33¾
10 sh Read R	47¾	100 do......b60.	33¾
100 do......c.	47¾	100 do.	33⅜
100 do	47¾	200 sh Sch N Pf.b5.ls.	21½
8 do.	47¾	200 sh Ocean Oil	1 1-16
200 do......c.	47¾		

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	142⅞	10·48 A. M.	143¼
10·00 "	142⅞	11·00 "	143
10·12 "	142⅞	11·22 "	142⅞
10·17 "	142⅞	12·30 P. M.	143
10·26 "	143		

Foreign Exchange on London:—3 days, 110⅝@110⅞; 60 days, 110⅛@110⅜. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 15@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 12½@5f. 11¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 114⅛@114¼; old 5-20s, 114@114¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 112⅛@112¼; 5-20s July, 109@109¼; do., 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1868, 109¼@109½; 10-40s, 108@108¼; 7·30s, July, 108¾@109. Gold, 142⅞.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; do. 1862, 114@114¼; do. 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, new, 108¾@109¼; do., 1867, new, 109@109¼; do., 1868, 109¼@109½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108@108¼; do. 7·30s, July, 108¾@109; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118¾@118⅞; do., September, 1865, 118@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117½@118. Gold, 142⅞@143. Silver, 135½@138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 21.—There has been an increased demand for Cloverseed, and 500 bags sold, to go out of the market, at $8, now held higher. Timothy may be quoted at $2·75. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·50@2·60, a decline.

The lethargy which has characterized the Flour market for some time past still continues, and the home consumers operate with extreme caution, only purchasing a few hundred barrels for immediate use at $7·50@8·25 for superfine, $8·25@9·25 for extras, 9·50@11·37½ for common and choice spring wheat extra family, $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9·25@9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is dull and unsettled, closing at a decline of 10@15 cents ℔ bushel. Sales of 2500 bushels new Delaware red at $2·25, and 400 bushels Kentucky white at 2·50. Rye may be quoted at $1·60@1·65. Corn is quiet but unchanged. Sales of yellow at $1·20, and Western mixed at $1·17@1·18. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 86@88c., and Delaware at 89@90c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......JULY 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.......79 | 11 A. M.......82 | 2 P. M.......86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Electric, Junge, Hamburg, Workman & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Howes, New York, John F. Ohl.
N. G. barque Jenny, Henrice, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr West Wind, Sawyer, Boston, do.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Robinson, Providence, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, Pembroke, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, Lynn, G. C. Morris.
Schr A. Truedell, Barrett, Salem, Philadelphia Coal Co.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, Medford, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Ann Cannon, Cobb, Boston, do.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Boston, do.
Schr Thos. Clyde, Scull, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, do.
Schr Louie F. Smith, Bangor, Wannamacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr R. H. Huntly, Nickerson, Salem, Audenried & Co.
Schr Frances, Gibbs, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr S. E. Jones, Fisk, Boston, George S. Reppller.
Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Norwich.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 38 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

N. G. barque Schiller, Minneman, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Schr Henry, Robbins, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr W. Jones, Wooster, 5 days from Vinalhaven, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Thos. Clyde, Scull, from Salem.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Providence.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, from Salisbury.
Schr H. B. Gibson, Lincoln, from Orleans.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, from Norwich.
Schr A. L. Massey, Blizzard, from Hartford.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, from New Haven.
Schr Sea Breeze, Coombs, from Mystic.
Schr A. Truedell, Barrett, from Boston.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr S. E. Jones, Fisk, from Boston.
Schr Louisa Frazer, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, from Boston.
Schr West Wind, Sawyer, from Boston.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, from Boston.
Schr J. H. French, Burgess, from Boston.
Schr Louis F. Smith, Cole, from Boston.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr Jas. M. Vance, Burdge, from Boston.
Schr Frances, Gibbs, from Boston.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, from Alexandria.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, from Bristol, Me.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, from Roxbury.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, from New Bedford.
Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, from Portsmouth.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, from City Point.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, hence for St. John, N. B., was spoken 18th inst. lat. 38 51, long. 74 30.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, from St. John, N. B., at Liverpool yesterday.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 18th inst.

Barque Restless, Sheldon, hence, remained at Barbados 10th inst., loading.

Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, hence, at Havana 13th inst.

Brig Superb, Von Appen, for Delaware Breakwater, sailed from Rio Janeiro 13th ult.

Brig Benj. Carver, Meyers, for Port Spain, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, hence at Charleston yesterday.

Schr L. Sturtevant, Cruse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newbern 18th inst.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, 20 days from Sagua, at New York yesterday.

Schr Mary Eliza, Andy, from Greenport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 21.—Arrived, steamship Germania, from Hamburg.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.—Arrived, brig Carrie Melvin, from Swan Island, with guano, for orders.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

BREST, July 21, A. M.—The steamship Pereire, from New York, arrived last night.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Arrived, steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, from Rio Janeiro.

Ship Southern Rights, Williams, from Cardiff.
Barque Johannes, Klockgeter, from Bremen.
Barque Bolivia, Whiteberry, from Aspinwall.
Brig Three Sisters, Warren, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Real Issue.

From the N. Y. World.

"Few words are best," wrote Sir Philip Sidney to a certain Edward Molineux, secretary to his father, the Lord Deputy, whom he had reason to suspect of falsehood and base conduct; "few words are best; * * * I will thrust my dagger into you." We do not propose to thrust a dagger into the radical slanderers of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Other times bring other manners. It is apparently just as fashionable now as it was in the times of Sir Philip for partisans to "play the knave." But it has ceased to be fashionable to correct them by thrusting daggers into them. We may permit the editors of the *Post*, the *Tribune*, and the *Times*, therefore, to drag out a few more years in the practice of prevarication and slander. But "few words" are still best in dealing with them; and we therefore make haste to utter these few words on a theme which they probably misunderstand, and which they certainly misrepresent.

It is not the *World* which insists that "Governor Seymour put down the New York riot of 1863," nor is it the *World* which avers "that but for Governor Seymour's timely and energetic measures of help Lee would have beaten Meade at Gettysburg." These points are made not by the *World*, but by history. Mayor Opdyke, of New York, testifies to the first; President Lincoln and President Lincoln's War Secretary, Mr. Stanton, testify to the second. To question either of them is to fly in the face of history, and to challenge the veracity of Opdyke, Lincoln, and Stanton. We have other matters to attend to besides proving that two and two make four.

That Governor Seymour did his duty, and more than his duty, as the Executive of the Empire State during the great Rebellion, no honest man, no man worth wasting shot and powder upon, will ever so much as pretend to question. Our concern just now is to make candid and inquiring persons understand that the reason why the radical journals would be glad to induce the Democracy to waste their time upon questions which are no questions at all is simply this, that they go in fear of the actual issues of the hour upon which this coming Presidential battle is to be fought out. Their nomination of General Grant is itself a confession of their terror on this point. The question which the country is to decide in November next, is not how the Union came to be victorious in arms, but how that Union has failed to be consolidated in peace. The civil war, in which General Grant won his high rank in the army, a rank which as Charles Sumner, citing the ancient Roman practice, declares, ought to forever preclude him from demanding high civil rewards from his countrymen, was brought to an end three years and more ago. The choice of the country between the Presidential candidates now presented for its suffrages, and the platforms on which those candidates are to stand, must be determined, not by any reference to the ancient history of the now ended civil war, but by full and minute examination of the modern history of "reconstruction" since the war. If all that is claimed for General Grant as a general in the war were conceded, it would still be plain that he has put himself since the war into the hands of the radical faction to whom we owe it that three years of peace have cost us nearly as much as four years of war, and that the prospects of the country are to-day not better, but worse than they were when Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox Court House in April, 1865. We assail the radical party because it has thrown away our victories, demoralized our success, and blasted our hopes, which, three years ago were so glorious and so green. We protest against the election of General Grant to the Presidency, just as the people of Great Britain protested against the premiership of the Duke of Wellington when the victor of Waterloo threatened to become the instrument of domestic discord and despotism. The radical claim that General Grant is a fit person to be trusted with the helm of civil power in 1868 because he received the sword of Lee in surrender some years ago, is only relatively more absurd than their other claim, that Schuyler Colfax ought to be made Vice-President because his grandfather belonged to the body-guard of General Washington.

We live in an age in which great events succeed each other too rapidly for practical men to worship tradition or be ruled by recollections. The distress, exhaustion, and disgust of the nation to-day are not to be appeased by singing songs over the events of 1865. Everybody is glad to remember that Governor Seymour saved Pennsylvania from invasion in 1863, and that General Grant forced Buckner to surrender Fort Donelson in 1862. But Pennsylvania having been saved and Fort Donelson taken, the country has now to protect itself from the Congressional usurpation, folly, and extravagance represented by the nomination of General Grant at Chicago. And it therefore prefers to accept the auguries of reform, economy, and constitutional good faith offered to it by the nomination of Horatio Seymour at New York.

Dangerous Whitewashing.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. Pendleton supports Mr. Seymour, he says, because he is in favor of taxing the bonds and against paying them; the *World* supports Mr. Seymour because, as it holds, he is in favor of paying, but not taxing them. Vance of North Carolina, Wise of Virginia, and Toombs of Georgia, support Mr. Seymour, as a friend of the late Confederacy; the *World*, on the other hand, is engaged in an attempt to prove that no one was more vehemently loyal, or more active in helping to put down the Rebellion, than Mr. Seymour.

The *World* insists that Mr. Seymour put down the New York riot; that without Mr. Seymour's timely and energetic measures of help, Lee would have beaten Meade at Gettysburg; that Mr. Seymour, in fact, did a great deal, and with extraordinary vigor, to put down the Rebellion.

We do not mean now to dispute with the *World* on this question, though it might very justly be said that if what Mr. Seymour did injured the cause of Davis, what he said, and the manner in which he acted and spoke, often in critical moments encouraged the Rebel leaders, and alarmed and discouraged the supporters of the Union. But does not the *World* perceive that its manner of supporting Mr. Seymour is weak, and injurious rather than helpful to him? It demands Mr. Seymour's election on the score of his services during the war. But all that it imputes to him of devotion to the Union compares after all but poorly with Grant's record; and if services to the Union, and against the Rebellion, are to be made the test of merit, the Republican party must carry the day, without question.

The truth is, Mr. Seymour "supported" the war as the Whigs "supported" the Mexican war, and as the Federalists "supported" the War of 1812; he endured it, because he could not help himself; he spoke against it and against those who thought the war just, righteous, and unavoidable; he was elected Governor by those voters who were opposed to the war, who expected and hoped for its failure, and who imagined Davis to be a far greater statesman than Lincoln, and thought "the South"—as they called the secessionists—right and deserving of success.

There is no doubt that these people believed that Mr. Seymour, if elected, would effectively serve their purpose, which was so to embarrass the Government as to compel it to withdraw the Union armies, and give the victory to the Rebel leaders. There is no doubt either that the violent secessionists were disappointed in Mr. Seymour's administration—and for the very good reason that Mr. Seymour is a man who talks, but does not act. They expected that with him in power at Albany the great State of New York would be placed in direct opposition to the General Government, and that the example of New York under Seymour would have a disorganizing effect in other States. So, too, in the Southern States, the election of Mr. Seymour caused great rejoicing; the Rebel newspapers encouraged their readers to hope for "great events" in New York, favorable to the fortunes of the Confederacy; the Rebel leaders plucked up fresh courage, and urged their soldiers to renewed efforts, by telling them of the hopeful election of Seymour.

To a certain extent Mr. Seymour, as Governor, justified the hopes of the secessionists, North and South. He appointed such men as John A. Green and Walter S. Church, notorious sympathizers with the Rebellion, to important commands in the State militia—and thus, as everybody remembers, spread alarm and uneasiness among the friends of the Union cause, and made the hearts of the secessionists beat high with hope. Moreover, his language caused a very general belief that he was opposed to and would resist the conscription, which had then become necessary. His whole attitude was one of hostility; for months he was regarded as an element of danger, both by the authorities at Washington and by the supporters of the Union everywhere; and, on the other hand, the enemies of the Union, the friends of the Rebellion, and the Rebels themselves, were filled with joyous expectation of what he would probably do.

But it is Mr. Seymour's way to sit down between two stools; to try to please both sides; to talk loudly and to act mildly. When the crisis came—when poor Lee marched into Pennsylvania on that foolish campaign in which he vainly looked for a rising in his favor—Governor Seymour so far disappointed the expectations of his friends, that they openly cursed him for "going back on them," as they phrased it. If Governor Seymour had seen the authorities at Washington flinch, he might have been encouraged to carry out the policy of opposition to the war. But finding the Government firm, he wisely succumbed. In fact, he may, perhaps, be called the victim of two circumstances, named Stanton and Dix.

But we do not think his record in the war, in itself, of surpassing importance, or even of great consequence. We have discussed it chiefly to show what manner of man Mr. Seymour is; a man of an unsteady purpose; a man who would keep the country in turmoil and alarm, if he should become President; who would keep alive the hopes of factionists, as Mr. Johnson has done, by his words, and by his less important acts; and who would yet, in all probability—unless he were subject to the influence of the more reckless Blair—disappoint the factionists, just as Mr. Johnson has disappointed them.

Now we believe that no greater harm could befall the country than to have, during the next four years, a President of this temper and spirit. What the country needs is peace, quiet, certainty, rest from political excitement—or rather from political suspense. This it can have only under a President of agreeable temper, of a firm will, and of a simple, but assured policy. "Let us have peace," wrote Grant; and that is the best and the sufficient platform.

The nation needs a ruler in general sympathy with what has been done; one who will not either tear up, or allow others to tear up, what has been painfully, and perhaps in some cases blunderingly, accomplished, but yet is actually done. It needs a man who will with a firm, regular hand, with a sure eye, maintain peace and order; it requires, in fact, a captain of police—and the victor of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Appomattox Court House, the man who dispersed the great Southern riot, is assuredly a more capable officer than he whose first impulse, when forced to face a mutiny, was to coddle the mutineers, and promise them that they should have what they wanted.

It is not the Northern States which would be most injured by Mr. Seymour's election to the Presidency, but the Southern. It is of extreme importance to the people of these States, white or black, that society should proceed there, henceforth, upon a regular and orderly system. For ourselves we have not been overly particular, as our readers know, what that system should be, so long as all men were alike free—alike in the equal enjoyment of rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We have believed that, these things granted, all needful reforms would be surely obtained.

But we see harm and danger, and only these, in any policy which would now overturn what has been achieved, and bring confusion and disorder, where at last there is a promise of order and system. Therefore, we conceive that even those who are not convinced that the Congressional policy of reconstruction is the wisest, should yet resist its overthrow, now that it has done its work. And the way to do that is to vote for Grant, and against Seymour. For the election of Grant means peace; the election of Seymour means four years more of wrangling, of derangement and disorder in our affairs; it means a vacillating policy, a weak ruler; a man at the helm who cannot keep the ship steady, and who may mismanage and founder her.

The Secessionists in the Field—Their Designs and Hopes.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is remarkable how quickly and audaciously the old secession and Rebel leaders of the Southern States have sprung to the foreground since the nomination of Horatio Seymour.

Previous to that event, and ever since the destruction of the Rebel Confederacy by the Union arms, they had either refrained from forcing themselves upon public attention in their old position of leaders, or they had come forward, in something like a becoming attitude, to exercise their influence with the people in favor of the recognition of the new order of things which had risen after the settlement of the pro-slavery struggle.

But now—and this is the thing to which we wish especially to call the attention of the loyal American people—we not only see these old-time Secessionists coming forward to resume their former places as leaders of affairs, but we see them coming forward to glorify the Rebel cause, to vindicate its claims, to reassert its pretensions, to advocate its success, and to proclaim their hopes of its triumph.

This is the startling spectacle which we have witnessed during the last two or three weeks.

We have seen men bearing such ill-omened names as Wise, Toombs, Vance, Yerger, Semmes, and Hampton proclaiming to that remnant of the Southern people which did not fall bloody victims to their accursed Rebellion, that, in the triumph of the Democracy there is yet life for the "lost cause," and in the election of Seymour there is hope for the detestable principles which, but three short years ago, we supposed had been shot into political perdition by a million of American rifles.

We have seen the fire-eater Wise proclaiming publicly that secession is not dead, but is waiting for the opportunity of its reassertion through the revolutionary party which has just taken the field. We have heard the fire-eater Toombs proclaiming the doctrine of nullification in the old fashion, uttering the same denunciations as of old with all the former bitterness, pouring his maledictions on the brave men who have saved the Union, and threatening to "resist to the death" the laws which establish political equality and freedom of suffrage throughout the South. We have seen the implacable Secessionist Vance proclaiming that "what the Confederacy fought for would be won through the election of Seymour." We have seen "Chronometer" Semmes, of the Alabama, proclaiming at Mobile last Monday, at a Democratic ratification meeting, that he "had been a Democrat all his life—before the war, during the war, and since the war—and fought the war on the principles of Democracy, believing that the grand old Constitution which embodied these principles was about to be destroyed." And then, after this declaration that he had carried out his constitutional ideas on the pirate decks of the ship which the gallant Winslow sent to the bottom of the sea, we find him announcing on the same occasion:—"And now, fellow-citizens, I have come here to declare that I have given in my allegiance, heart and soul, to the old flag, provided we can restore the old flag again to be the representative of the principles of the Constitution, which we will be able to effect by the election of Seymour and Blair." And still again, at the same meeting, he asserted that a Democratic success "will again reduce the negro to a subordinate position as the inferior race, and restore the white man to the Government which belongs to him." We have seen Wade Hampton, the Carolina Rebel leader, going round among the young men of the Virginia colleges glorifying the Rebel cause and reasserting its principles;—we find him coming North here as a Democratic delegate to threaten renewed resistance and another rebellion if his unjustifiable claims are denied by the Government; we find him in Baltimore, on Thursday last, reminding the Democratic Association of the time "when I was a soldier in the glorious army of Northern Virginia, and the sons of Maryland swept across the borders and again stood side by side with South Carolina in a great contest for liberty;" and we find him in the same speech, and almost in the same sentence, mingling the praises of the Rebel Generals with the eulogies of Horatio Seymour, and the past triumphs of the Confederacy with the expected victories of the Democracy.

What has encouraged all the old secession leaders of the South to come out and rush around in this way at the present time? What has led them to utter such language, to indulge in such hopes, to proclaim such schemes? Are they ignorant of what they are about? Are they talking without knowing what they say? Are they planning without understanding the ground they tread upon?

It is well that they have spoken, so as to warn the loyal people in time. It is the game of the more adroit and unprincipled Democratic leaders and organs in the North to practise deception in all these matters. They are loud in their Unionism and demonstrative in their loyalty; they speak much of what they did to put down the Rebellion, and swear daily that they abhor secessionism. It is necessary to do this here, for they know that the American people have but to become aware of the tendency of their principles and the purposes of their party, to crush out the one and the other in such a way as they will never again be likely to pretend to an existence.

It is mortifying and humiliating to hear the language and see the pretensions and demonstrations of these old secession leaders. Hardly have they been compelled to surrender their arms before they are again assuming the airs of a dominant and domineering party. Hardly have we got the work of quelling the Rebellion before we see it again preparing for action. Hardly have we got through the sanguinary labor of crushing their cause and principles before they are again proclaimed as though they had never been seriously wounded.

It is evident that the loyal people of the country must rally at the polls to teach the Democratic party, and these secession leaders who look for it to carry out their schemes, a lesson even more severe than it got four years ago.

The Loyalty of Horatio Seymour.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

As the supporters of ex Governor Seymour for our next President see fit to claim for him a loyal, hearty support of the Union throughout its struggle for existence against the deadly assaults of slaveholding treason, we propose a somewhat careful examination of the point. We will begin by quoting *verbatim* the main evidence whereon they rest their case:—

> "Just before the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, the officer of Governor Seymour's staff, who had been charged by him with superintending the movements of the New York troops whom Governor Seymour threw forward with such unexampled rapidity and energy to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, called to say farewell to President Lincoln. Taking the officer (the *Tribune* knows perfectly well who that officer was) by both hands, President Lincoln said to him:—'I wish you to understand that you cannot possibly use words too warm to convey to Governor Seymour my thankfulness for his prompt and efficient help given to the Government in this crisis.' This language the President thrice repeated, accompanying it with a fervent pressure of the hands, and uttering it each time with increased earnestness and feeling.
>
> "President Lincoln is now in his grave. The men who fawned upon him in his lifetime for place and power, but who have never been at the pains to raise even the poorest monument to his memory, now join with the *Tribune* in propagating lies about the Executive of the Empire State who thus stood by him and by the country, when Greeley was hiding under Windust's table."—*World*, 18.

[Let us here turn aside just long enough to smash this personal calumny. On the 13th of July, 1863, (the first day of the draft riots in our city) the editor of the *Tribune* was visited in his office about midday by a devoted friend, who urged and entreated him to accompany the said friend to his home, a few miles distant. That friend assured him that he knew that the life of said editor was to be taken forthwith—that it had been plotted and settled that he should be an early and certain victim of the ruffian mob then howling about the *Tribune* office and inciting each other to the assault which they actually made at dusk that night, when they smashed the windows, furniture, etc., and set fire to the building, but were promptly routed and expelled by the police. Riot, arson, and pillage, were then rife in different sections of our city, of which the Rebel mob appeared to have undisputed possession. The editor (who writes this) informed his friend that nothing would induce him to leave the city—that he was where he had a right to be, and where he should remain. That friend, after exhausting remonstrance and entreaty, left him to his fate, not expecting to see him again. About 5 P. M. of that day, the editor—having finished his work at the office—went over to Windust's eating-house for his dinner, passing through the howling mob for nearly the entire distance, and recognized by several of them. Two friends accompanied him, but not at his invitation or suggestion. Neither of the three was armed. At Windust's, dinner was ordered and eaten, exactly as on other days, but in the largest room in the house, without a shadow of concealment or hiding of any kind. Dinner finished, the editor took a carriage and drove to his lodging, where he resumed writing for the *Tribune*, and continued it through the evening, sending down his copy to the office, and being visited thence by friends who informed him of the mob's assault and the narrow escape of the building and contents from destruction. Remaining all night at his lodging, he returned next morning to the office (now being armed), saw from a window the mob howling in its front hastily repair to the City Hall Park, there to listen to a harangue from Horatio Seymour, and remained there nearly to the close of the day (Tuesday), when he was finally induced to leave by the representations of the good and true soldier who commanded it as a fortress that he would prefer that the mob should not be provided with the extra inducement for assault which the known presence of Mr. Greeley in the building would afford. He returned to the office the next morning, though the first hackman to whom he applied refused to let him enter his carriage; and he was in the office nearly throughout each day of that memorable week up to Friday evening, when he (as usual) took the Harlem cars for his home at Chappaqua, where he spent the Saturday, as he had done nearly every Saturday, save in winter, for the last fifteen years. And whoever asserts that he, at any time that week, "was hiding under Windust's table" is a branded liar, and villain, as Mr. Windust, Mr. William A. Hall, and other surviving and most credible witnesses will gladly attest.]

—Leaving his "friends," let us now return to ex-Governor Seymour:—

The *World* adds the following certificate (mark the date) from Secretary Stanton:—

> "War Department,
> "Washington, June 27, 1863. }
>
> "Dear Sir:—I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and candid support you have given the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity, and patriotism you have exhibited, I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part in such service, or to any service whatever.
>
> "I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend Edwin M. Stanton.
>
> "His Excellency Horatio Seymour."

Whether such a certificate is creditable to ex-Governor Seymour, we leave others to decide. We only say that if that gallant and truly loyal patriot, James S. Wadsworth, had been chosen Governor in 1862, nobody would have dreamed of thanking *him* for doing his simple duty to his country, nor of giving him a certificate of good behavior. He never needed the article.

In June, 1863, General Lee evading, by a flank march, the Army of the Potomac, which confronted and stood ready to fight him on the Rappahannock—invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania. The movement—as Lee's official report virtually confesses—was not defensible on military, nor on other than political grounds. The Rebels hoped to win a victory on Northern soil, and thereby to stimulate their Northern friends to declare openly in their favor, and thus, by paralyzing the Union Government, end the contest in triumph. The President, justly alarmed and apprehensive, called urgently on the Governors of the Northern States for militia. Governor Seymour promptly responded by sending all the uniformed and disciplined militia of our city, with at least one regiment organized for the occasion. The President and his War Secretary thanked him for so doing. And, if the forces thus sent were so managed that they did not get within gunshot of an enemy, and nowise contributed to the glorious result of the Gettysburg struggle, the fault was not Governor Seymour's nor their own.

Now, then, having given Governor Seymour full credit for sending away our organized militia, let us see what was done in its absence by himself and his "friends."

The 1st of July, 1863, was one of the darkest days of our Union. Grant stood before the still defiant intrenchments of Vicksburg. Banks was likewise obstructed by the earthworks of Port Hudson. Each of these Generals, in the midst of a hostile region, was then probably confronted by foes on either side nearly if not quite as numerous as his own effective force. Our national resources and credit were at low-water mark. Milroy had just been smashed at Winchester. We were making no headway in Tennessee, in North nor in South Carolina. Hooker had been beaten by bad generalship at Chancellorsville and forced to recross the Rappahannock. His vanquished army, just provided with a new and untried commander, had countered Lee's dashing advance, and was covering Washington and Baltimore while following the invader into Pennsylvania. Such were the circumstances of unprecedented gloom and peril under which Horatio Seymour, then Governor of our State, prepared and brought to this city a carefully written oration wherein he nowhere recognizes the Rebel Government and armies as public and formidable enemies, whose confidently expected and speedy triumph involved our national downfall and ruin, but, from beginning to end arraigned President Lincoln and his Administration as the great malefactors of the age—the chief sources of national evil and peril. Here is a part of his carefully studied and most envenomed assault on them:—

> "A few years ago we stood before this community to warn them of the dangers of sectional strife; but our fears were laughed at. At a later day, when the clouds of war overhung our country, we implored those in authority to compromise that difficulty; for we had been told by that great orator and statesman, Burke, that there never yet was a revolution that might not have been prevented by a compromise opportunely and graciously made. (Great applause.) Our prayers were unheeded. And when the contest was opened, we invoked those who had the conduct of affairs not to underrate the power of the adversary—not to underrate the courage, and resources, and endurance of our own sister States. This warning was treated as sympathy with treason. You have the results of these unheeded warnings and unheeded prayers; they have stained our soil with blood; they have carried mourning into thousands of homes; and to-day they have brought our country to the very verge of destruction. Once more I come before you, to offer again an earnest prayer, and beg you to listen to a warning. Our country is not only at this time torn by one of the bloodiest wars that has ever ravaged the face of the earth; but, if we turn our faces to our own loyal States, how is it there? You find the community divided into political parties, strongly arrayed, and using with regard to each other terms of reproach and defiance. It is said by those who support more particularly the Administration, that we, who differ honestly, patriotically, sincerely, from them with regard to the line of duty, are men of treasonable purposes and enemies to our country. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, the Democratic organization look upon this Administration as hostile to their rights and liberties. They look upon their opponents as men who would do them wrong in regard to their most sacred franchises. I need not call your attention to the tone of the press nor to the tone of public feeling to show you how, at this moment, parties are thus exasperated and stand in defiant attitude to each other. A few years ago, we were told that sectional strife, waged in words like these, would do no harm to our country; but you have seen the sad and bloody results. Let us be admonished now in time, and take care that this irritation, this feeling which is growing up in our midst, shall not also ripen into civil troubles that shall carry the evils of war into our own homes.
>
> "Upon one point all are agreed, and that is this:—Until we have a united North, we can have no successful war. Until we have a united, harmonious North, we can have no beneficent peace. How shall we gain harmony? How shall the unity of all be obtained? Is it to be coerced? I appeal to you, my Republican friends, when you say to us that the nation's life and existence hang upon harmony and concord here, if you yourselves, in your serious moments, believe that this is to be produced by seizing our persons, by infringing upon our rights, by insulting our homes, and by depriving us of those cherished principles for which our fathers fought, and to which we have always sworn allegiance." (Great applause.)

—Having thus grossly misrepresented, and defamed those who were trying to save the Union from the conspirators in the Free States who secretly cloaked their treason, and *did* not disguise their sympathy with the Rebel cause, Governor Seymour turned upon the Republicans, and thus addressed them:—

> "We only ask that you shall give to us that which you claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman, and every man who respects himself, will have, freedom of speech, the right to exercise all the franchises conferred by the Constitution upon American citizens. (Great applause.) Can you safely deny us these? Will you not trample upon your own rights if you refuse to listen? Do you not create revolution when you say that your persons may be rightfully seized, your property confiscated, your homes entered? Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that with which you threaten us? Remember this: that the bloody and treasonable and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a Government. (Applause.)
>
> "To-day the great masses of conservatives who still battle for time-honored principles of government, amid denunciation, contumely, and abuse, are the only barriers that stand between this Government and its own destruction. If we should acquiesce in the doctrine that, in times of war, constitutions are suspended, and laws have lost their force, then we should accept a doctrine that the very right by which this Government administers its power has lost its virtue, and we would be brought down to the level of Rebellion itself, having an existence only by virtue of material power. When men accept despotism, they may have a choice as to who that despot shall be. The struggle then will not be, shall we have constitutional liberty? But, having accepted the doctrine that the Constitution has lost its force, every instinct of personal ambition, every instinct of personal security, will lead men to put themselves under the protection of that power which they suppose most competent to guard their persons."

Who can fail to see here the seed openly sown whence sprung our baleful harvest of riot, arson, rapine, and murder, eight to ten days afterwards?

—But Governor Seymour was not content with holding up to reprobation the President, the Administration, and the party which sustained them, as the guilty authors of our national woes and perils. He exulted over our national disasters and disappointments as follows:—

> "When I accepted the invitation to speak with others, at this meeting, we were promised the downfall of Vicksburg, the opening of the Mississippi, the probable capture of the Confederate capital, and the exhaustion of the Rebellion. By common consent, all parties had fixed upon the day when the result of the campaign should be known, to mark out that line of policy which they felt that our country should pursue. But in the moment of the expected victory, there came the midnight cry for help from Pennsylvania to save its despoiled fields from the invading foe; and almost within sight of this great commercial metropolis, the ships of your merchants were burned to the water's edge."

—This was uttered on the 4th of July—the very day of "the downfall of Vicksburg"—the day whereon Lee relinquished to the Army of the Potomac the hard-fought field of Gettysburg, and commenced his final retreat from the soil of the loyal States. Governor Seymour had, of course, written it some days before. But would he not have been wise enough to suppress it, had he read the *Tribune* of that morning, wherein his attention must have been arrested by these special despatches:—

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

> "Hanover, Friday, July 3, 1863.—The most terrific fight of the war has taken place. Our men never stood up so heroically. To-day was the most awful of all. The loss on both sides has been tremendous. We have Longstreet a prisoner sure. I left the battle-field at 6½ o'clock, and reached here by relay of horses. We had the best of the fight to-day, and the General says if Couch arrives to-night the victory is ours beyond a chance. [Alas! 'if.']"

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

> "Mount Clare, Friday, July 3, 1863, via Washington.—The fight raged furiously till 10 o'clock last night. We took Gettysburg, occupying two-thirds of the field, the Rebels the other third. Our forces opened on about 5000 Rebels, who covered the field this morning at daylight, pillaging our dead. The Rebels hastily retreated. The fighting was the most terrific of the war. The loss on both sides is heavy. General Sickles was wounded about 5 o'clock, in the right leg, which was subsequently amputated. He is doing well."

—We must devote one more article to the loyalty of Horatio Seymour. He will hardly impeach our chief witness—to wit, himself. We quote no hasty, casual utterances, but his own carefully prepared, deliberately weighed language. In view thereof we ask a public judgment on this question—"Can he who thus sweepingly assailed and denounced the head of our Government when he evidently supposed the Union just tottering to its fall, have been loyal to his fearfully imperilled country?"

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a large assortment of

MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 316]

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. 11 ll

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,

IMPORTERS OF

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WHISKY,

PURE AND UNADULTERATED,

No. 151 South FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 2thstu3m

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLOria" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 4 11§ 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

5 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer

A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry Store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,

11 11smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

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A. S. ROBINSON,

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Has just received a superb collection of

BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful 3 5§

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FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

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GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

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WIRE GUARDS,

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Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

3mwf§ No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—The citizens of the Thirteenth Ward held a meeting last night at the northeast corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets, for the purpose of forming a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. The meeting was called to order by William Palmer, Esq., who nominated Mr. John L. Shoemaker, Chairman. After a short address from this gentleman, a committee of one from each precinct was appointed to present a list of permanent officers. During the absence of the Committee, the band played "Rally Around the Flag," which was greeted with cheers. The Committee returned and presented the following gentlemen as officers, and they were elected by acclamation:—

President.—E. H. Fitler.

Vice-Presidents. — J. L. Shoemaker, Lewis Knippe, W. H. Yeodes, Joseph Hemonill, John W. Woodward, John P. Wilkinson, Samuel Allen, and John Kennedy.

Recording Secretary.—James Lee.

Corresponding Secretary.—William Palmer.

A letter was read from Hon. Leonard Myers, stating that he regretted being unable to be present, but that the times looked auspicious, and there were many persons hitherto acting with the Democratic party who would vote for Grant and Colfax. "Let us have peace," says our modest leader, and the people say so. They will trust him.

A letter was also read from General Tyndale, the Republican nominee for Mayor, stating that they had his best wishes for the formation of the Club, and if the Republicans only work they will be successful.

Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, the Republican nominee for State Senator in the second district, was introduced. He was greeted with applause, and spoke at some length. He was followed by several others, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor took place yesterday afternoon at the Blockley Almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair. The House Agent reported the following census of the House for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1868:—Number in the House, 2953; same time last year, 2806; increase, 147. Admitted within the last two weeks, 241; births, 10; deaths, 37; discharged, 123; eloped, 43; indentured, 2. Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 27; meals, 106. Total number males in the House, 1245; females, 1708.

Total males and females in the Insane Department, less assistants, 660. The Steward reported the house receipts at $74·50. The Outdoor Agent reported having collected for support cases, $288·50.

A communication was received from J. B. Townsend, Secretary of the Woodland Cemetery, calling attention to the division fence between the Almshouse property and the Cemetery grounds, which has been greatly out of repair, asking the co-operation of the Board of Guardians to have it put in proper order. Referred to the Committee on Farming and Gardening.

The committee appointed to call the attention of the Presidents and Directors of railroads running through the Almshouse grounds to the necessity of tunnelling their roads for the passage of waste water from the Almshouse, reported that they had called the attention of the Presidents and Directors of the several railroads to the subject, and that they had received communications from each of them, in which there is no recognition of any responsibility on their part to make a passage for the water. The committee recommended that the attention of the Board of Health be called to the existing nuisance, and a remedy sought at their hands. Referred to the Committee on Farming and Gardening.

The Board then went into the consideration of the rules of government.

The Steward's requisitions were then read, after which the Board adjourned.

A HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN.—A home for blind women has been started by benevolent ladies of this city, to provide for those who endeavor to live by selling little articles they make. A meeting of contributors was held lately, when the Rev. Dr. Crowell made a very encouraging address, exhorting them to go forward in the good work of assisting this worthy and afflicted class in the community. The following named are the officers:—

President—Miss Susan O. Neill, No. 1408 South Penn Square; Vice-President—Mrs. J. W. Crowell, No. 7 South Merrick street; Treasurer—Miss F. W. Stevenson, No. 2127 Spring Garden street; Recording Secretary—Miss F. Knobles, No. 123 North Eighteenth street; Corresponding Secretary—Miss V. G. Washington.

A house has been taken temporarily for the accommodation of a number of inmates, at No. 1817 Lombard street, with store facilities for the sale of useful and fancy articles, such as they are enabled to make or their friends contribute, and they expect in the fall to hold a fair for the benefit of this object.

The officers and managers take this opportunity to thank many kind friends for their contributions, and appeal to all our citizens to aid them in this excellent enterprise.

ACCIDENTS.—Edward McManaman was badly injured yesterday at Point Breeze, by a bank of earth falling on him. He was brought to the city, and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Robert Wilson, Messenger for the Philadelphia Local Express Company, broke his leg last evening while jumping from the baggage car at Haddonfield. He was taken to his home, No. 1920 Sansom street.

BEATEN.—John Abert, aged 38 years, residing in Brown street, near Second, was badly beaten last evening at the corner of Fourth and George streets, by a man who gave the name of Jacob Breasly. Abert was taken to the Hospital, and Breasly was arrested for the offense.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—Collector Abel, Collector of Internal Revenue in the First District, has given notice that the tax on incomes for 1867, and the special tax on business, must be paid on or before the 11th of August. After that time the usual penalty will be enforced.

—The Odd Fellows are all giving excursions to the sea side. On Thursday a grand affair will come off at the Excursion House, Cape May, under the auspices of Enterprise, Teutonia, Morning Star, Amity, Friendship, and Decatur Lodges.

—The Republican citizens of Germantown threw a handsome flag to the breeze across Main street, in front of the town hall, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock.

—The work of paving Walnut street, from Broad to Twenty-second streets, with the Belgian pavement, has been commenced. The cost of the work is to be paid by the property owners.

—Christ Church, Germantown, is to be reopened on Sunday next, after an interval of seven weeks.

—A boy, name not known, was yesterday afternoon drowned at Point Airy. Body recovered.

Edwin Booth's New Theatre.

A New York journal thus speaks of Edwin Booth's new theatre:—

Booth's new theatre on Twenty-third street is going forward rapidly, and already the front has assumed a very handsome appearance. The exterior is according to the original plan of the architects, Messrs. Renwick and Sand, but several changes have been made in regard to the interior by the superintendent of the building work. The stage will be sixty feet deep by seventy-six in width. New features are to be introduced in the construction of the footlights. They will be sunk, and neither create heat nor annoy the eyesight of the audience by their glare. Three tiers of galleries and the orchestra flooring are completed, and the wood-work of the whole interior will speedily be finished. The roof is framed, and ready to be raised as soon as the walls attain the necessary height. The rear and sides have almost reached the proper altitude, but the front is yet considerably lower.

It was at first hoped that the theatre would be finished by the 1st of September, but the intensely cold weather last winter, and the heavy rains through the spring have much delayed the work, and probably it will not be finished before the 1st of November. The bricklayers' strike has added to the delay. Owing to this, two weeks and a-half have been lately lost, but the superintendent has at last engaged fifteen journeymen on the terms demanded—$4·50 a day for eight hours' work. These are now laboring without the supervision of the former contractor. The labor of sixteen hod-carriers is dispensed with by means of an engine which raises the bricks to the upper scaffolding.

Much of the wood-work and machinery is preparing in a building near the East River, where the scenery is also being painted. The designs for embellishing the interior are prepared, and the figures and decorations in relief, which will accompany them, will be ready by the time the roof is laid. The decorative artist is Mr. G. G. Garibaldi, an Italian. The ornamentation will have a simple and classic rather than an elaborate tendency.

The interior walls will be finished in a style well known in Italy, but novel here. A marble cement will be laid immediately on the bricks, without the intervention of lath and plaster, and will be rendered extremely hard. The flooring of the lobbies will be of patent tiles, two and a half feet square, embellished with elaborate and artistic designs.

The wardrobe is rapidly preparing, under the supervision of Mr. Joyce, of Boston. Great pains will be taken to present every dress in strict accordance with the spirit it is intended to represent, a feature that the American stage has hitherto been deficient in. A number of niches will be placed in the walls of the lobbies, and filled with marble statues. Several of these are already in the possession of Mr. Booth. The rest will be sculptured by Launt Thompson.

There will be three niches in the front of the building on Twenty-third street. That in the centre will contain a figure of Shakespeare. Those at the sides are not determined upon. They will probably be Milton and the elder Booth.

The theatre, including all expenses, will cost over $500,000. It fronts one hundred and eighty-four feet on Twenty-third street, and one hundred feet on Sixth avenue.

English Newspapers.

From an instructive article on "English and American newspapers," in *Harper's Monthly* for August, we extract the following:—

"Looking at the London daily papers *en masse*, you will find that the majority of their contents are exactly alike, after making due allowances for peculiarities of style and editorial differences of opinion. The keen competition for news so observable in the American papers is almost unknown in England. You will rarely find any important intelligence in one newspaper which is not published in all the others; and if you do, it is ten to one that the special news is contradicted the next day. In fashionable intelligence, however, the *Post* is far in advance of its cotemporaries, and is really the only journal worth consulting for this kind of news. Why it should be so I cannot explain, since the same intelligence is easily obtainable by all the papers; but the *Post* gets it first and pays for it handsomely, and the other journals are satisfied to copy it the morning afterwards.

"The ridiculous 'Court Journal,' chronicling that the Queen rode, drove, or walked in or out of the Home Park, is still regularly published in all the London papers, and the movements of the other members of the royal family are recorded with the same exactitude; but not a single paper has the spirit to inform us what the royal family had for dinner, and how much they ate, or what time they went to bed, and how they slept. Even the *Post* is deficient in this respect. The *News* was the official and popular organ of the liberal party before the establishment of the *Telegraph*, and is now about to seek to regain this position by reducing its price from threepence to one penny. In tone this journal closely resembles the New York *Times*—its liberalism has a conservative element, its opposition is gentlemanly, its manner is genial. The attaches of the *News* state that all of them are possessed of private fortunes, and work rather for the love of the profession than for the pecuniary rewards. I sincerely hope that this statement may be true without a solitary exception; in which case we may place the *News* among the curiosities of journalism. Its proprietors have certainly a right to rank first among newspaper editors, for they have repeatedly divided among their employes a large portion of the profits of the paper. The foreign correspondence of the *News* was once unrivalled; I am sorry to learn that it has been recently reorganized.

"Upon American affairs, while the *Times* has no opinion at all, and the *Telegraph* none that it knows of, the *News* has always advocated the doctrines of the Republican party, and was the only London journal thoroughly right from the beginning to the end of the late American civil war.

"The *Star* is an exact reproduction of the New York *Tribune*, or the *Tribune* is an exact reproduction of the London *Star*, whichever way you may please to phrase it. Whatever the *Tribune* says about American politics the *Star* accepts as Gospel; whatever the *Star* says about English politics the *Tribune* accepts as rather truer than the Gospel, of which it has, on the whole, not too high an opinion. Each regards the other as the only real exponent of national sentiment, praises John Bright and Charles Sumner as the greatest statesmen in their respective countries, condemns Mr. Disraeli and President Johnson as the most outrageous villains unhung, and does all this in the same authoritative, dictatorial, violent, and vituperative style. Need I say more to present both journals to the minds of my English and American readers?

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
In the matter of MARTIN LOUIS BACHRACH, a BANKRUPT.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MARTIN LOUIS BACHRACH, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
7 21 tu 3t No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

ESTATE OF JOHN K. BRINGHURST, Deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims against said estate present them to
ELIZABETH BRINGHURST, Executrix.
GEORGE W. GAMBLE, Executor,
7 7 tu 6t* No. 640 FRANKLIN Street.

THE STEAM GENERATOR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish
WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,
Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,
(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),
No. 528 WALNUT STREET
NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
EDWARD H. GRAHAM,
1 13m Secretary and Treasurer

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 46	MOON RISES	8·18
SUN SETS	7 26	HIGH WATER	3 24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
THOMAS POTTER.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 4
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	July 8
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 9
Germania	Southampton	New York	July 10
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	July 10
Java	Liverpool	New York	July 11
Wm. Penn	London	New York	July 11
Weser	Southampton	New York	July 14
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	July 15
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	July 16
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 16
FOR EUROPE.			
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	July 21
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	July 22
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	July 22
Bremen	New York	Bremen	July 23
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 23
Europe	New York	Havre	July 25
Celia	New York	London	July 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 25
Circassian	New York	Bremen	July 25
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 25
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	July 25
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23
Eagle	New York	Havana	July 23
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 24
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	July 25
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

N. G. ship Germania, Uhrbrock, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Schr Martha Maria, Dean, Bangor, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Gildersleeve Carroll, Roxbury, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr T. J. Trafton, Tappey, Bath, do.
Schr John Griffiths, Coombs, Boston, do.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Grover, Jr.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans, via Havana 18th inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—From New Orleans—Wallace Scott, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Field, G. D. Blake, Miss S. White, Mrs. E. B. Palms, Miss M. Palms. From Havana—M. C. Agramente, F. Morn, H. Schroder, Juan Batancourt, F. Ramos, J. Edwards, J. C. Henricks, F. Cardarelli, C. Fletcher, J. Munig, W. Hydall, R. Estrada, and O. Murry.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. brig Kate, McDougall, 10 days from Londonderry, N. S., with iron, etc., to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 4 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. 17th inst., off the Capes of the Delaware, spoke schr Adolph Hugel, from Havana for Boston.

Schr Eldorado, Insley, 5 days from Indian River, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Sarah M. Clayton, Waller, 3 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Martha M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary C. Sipple, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Mary P. Hudson, Hudson, from Saco.

Schr John Truman, Gibbs, from New Bedford.

Schr E. Amsden, Smith, from Provincetown.

Schr Martha Maria, Dean, from Providence.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Barnes, from Boston.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Glasgow, Craine, hence for Bremen, was off Dover 5th inst.

Barque Eva, Hilton, hence, at London 6th inst.

Barque Joshua S. Emery, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 6th inst.

Barque Comet, Blackler, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 8th inst.

Barque Thomas Cochran, King, hence, at Antwerp 6th inst.

Barque Schamyl, Smith, hence, at Marseilles 4th instant.

Barque Irma, Cummings, 12 days from Sagua, at New York 19th inst.

Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Newport 17th inst.

Brig Export, Poole, hence, at St. John, N. B., 17th instant.

Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, hence for St. John, N. B., at Newport 17th inst., and sailed again next morning.

Schr Daniel Babcock, Colcord, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 10th inst.

Schrs Z. L. Adams, Nickerson; W. D. Cargill, Kelley; J. G. Babcock, Smith; and M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, hence, at Boston 19th inst.

Schr Z. A. Paine, Shackford, hence, at Eastport 8th inst., and cleared again to return.

Schr Lucy Church, Cash, hence, at Nantucket 12th instant.

Schr C. S. Watrous, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 13th inst.

Schr Kansas, Phillips, hence, at Norfolk 16th inst.

Schrs G. A. Grant, Argo, and Mary and Frances, hence, at Richmond 18th inst.

Schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, for Lanesville to load for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 31, hence; Treasurer, and Henrietta, from Trenton, at Norwich 16th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 50, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 16th inst.

Schrs Alexander Wescott and Pennsylvania, Smith, hence, at Washington, D. C., 18th inst.

Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Washington, D. C., 18th inst.

Schr Charles McCarthy, Barclay, for Buenos Ayres, sailed from Marseilles 3d inst.

Schr E. S. Conant, Hammond, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Schr Mary J. Buckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Schr Mindora, Higgins, hence for Gloucester, at Edgartown 16th inst.

Schr Lemartine, Butler, hence, at Fall River 16th instant.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Chisholm, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at New York 19th inst.

Schr Emma D. Finney, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 11th inst.

Steamers Concord, Norman, and E. N. Fairchild, Trout, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Hawaiian schr Prince, lately returned to Honolulu from Aukatan, Alaska, reports having run into breakers on the 12th May, in lat. 56 25 N., long 166 55 W. The shoal makes NW. and SE. The captain obtained soundings close to the south end of the breakers at 8 fathoms. The shoal is marked upon some of the old Russian charts, but not on other charts, to the captain's knowledge.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
612 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, "LINCOLN DEPOT," }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1868. }

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M., of the 22d instant, for the delivery at this depot of the following articles, viz.:—

100 (one hundred) Horse Brushes, each.
50 (fifty) pounds Block Tin, per pound.
36 (thirty-six) Chest Locks, per dozen.
36 (thirty-six) Desk Locks, per dozen.
100 (one hundred) Door Locks and Knobs.
12 (twelve) Sickles, each.
25 (twenty-five) gallons Alcohol, per pound.
50 (fifty) pounds Borax, per gallon.
100 (one hundred) pounds Castile Soap, per pound.
500 (five hundred) Hand Saw Files, assorted, per gross.
12 (twelve) Carpenter's Pencils, per dozen.
24 (twenty-four) Scythe Stones, each.
50 (fifty) Stable Brooms, each.
100 (one hundred) Corn Brooms, per dozen.
100 (one hundred) W. W. Brushes, each.
24 (twenty-four) Paint Brushes, each.
50 (fifty) Lamp Chimneys, No. 2, per dozen.
4 (four) Grindstones and Fixtures, each.
12 (twelve) Garden Hoes, each.
6 (six) Scythes, each.
6 (six) Snaths, each.
50 (fifty) lbs. Chrome Yellow, per lb.
10 (fifty) lbs. Chrome Green, "
50 (fifty) lbs. Patent Dryer, "
300 (three hundred) lbs. Axle Grease, per lb.
50 (fifty) lbs. Hemp (Irish).
6 (six) Sides Bridle Leather, per side.
200 (two hundred) lbs. Harness Leather, per lb.
2000 (two thousand) lbs. White Lead, (Lewis) per lb.
2000 (two thousand) lbs. Cut Nails, 10d., per keg.
1500 (fifteen hundred) lbs. " 8d., "
1000 (one thousand) lbs. " 12d., "
2 (two) bbls. Coal Oil, per gallon.
3 (three) bbls. Linseed Oil, Raw, per gallon.
2 (two) bbls. Linseed Oil, Boiled, "
1 (one) barrel Sperm Oil, per gallon.
1 (one) barrel Neat's Foot Oil, per gallon.
300 (three hundred) lbs. Putty, per lb.
100 (one hundred) lbs. Black Paint, per lb.
25 (twenty-five) lbs. Hemp Twine (heavy), per lb.
2 (two) barrels Turpentine, per gallon.
10 (ten) gallons Copal Varnish, per gallon.
5 (five) lbs. Black Wax, per lb.
10 (ten) lbs. Saddler's Thread, per lb.

Proposals from dealers in the different articles specified are invited. The articles must be of the best quality, subject to a rigid inspection, and must be delivered within six days of the acceptance of the proposal.

Proposals to be made in duplicate, and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General J. C. McFerran, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington.

A. P. BLUNT,
7 15 6t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York, so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—

Section I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 12,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 2000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office (or similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, }
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. } 7 16 20t

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY. The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Dallett,
Edwin Greble,
Wm. W. Keen,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,
George L. Buzby,
B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 22

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 138 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27†

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros., & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 1 24*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE
InsurancE CompanY.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50 000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
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TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1868.

A Remedy for Constitutional Defects.

The fact that Andrew Johnson has so far violated his profound reverence for the Constitution as it was handed down to us by the founders of the Republic, as to recommend a wholesale revision of some of its vital features, taken in connection with the rare courtesy and inoffensive earnestness which characterize his message to Congress on the subject, entitles his propositions to a candid and respectful consideration. Mr. Johnson is not the first President professing an intense admiration for "the Constitution as it is," who has, notwithstanding this admiration, been anxious to modify it in some essential respects. Andrew Jackson before him was similarly anxious to modify the fundamental law on the subject of the election of our Chief Magistrate, and on his recommendation and arguments Mr. Johnson has largely drawn. But President Jackson's anxiety to deprive the House of Representatives of the privilege of deciding a Presidential contest which failed of a settlement at the hands of the people was the result of the bitter disappointment which he suffered in 1824, when Henry Clay's paramount influence in the House made John Quincy Adams President, and is therefore entitled to much less weight than the arguments of his successor.

Mr. Johnson fully realizes the fact that the Electoral College is an agency which tends to prevent, rather than to ascertain and express the will of a majority of the people. Hitherto it has worked as well as any other system would have done, for with the single exception of Jackson's defeat by the House, in 1824, when he received the largest support both from the people and the Electoral College, every President duly declared elected has had a large plurality of all the votes cast by the people, although in the cases of Polk in 1844, Taylor in 1848, Buchanan in 1856, and Lincoln in 1860, the successful candidates did not receive on the popular vote a clear majority over all their different competitors, as was shown in the valuable tables which we recently published. But Mr. Johnson's proposed amendment fails to strike at the root of the difficulty. The division of the States into Electoral Districts will not prevent, under certain contingencies, the election of a minority President. In cases where there are three or more candidates in the field, Mr. Johnson proposes that the one receiving the greatest number of votes in a certain Electoral District "shall be holden to have received one vote." In this way it would still be possible for one candidate to carry a clear majority of all the Electoral Districts, and yet to receive a mere minority of the entire vote. When there are but two opposing candidates it might frequently happen that one would carry a bare majority of the Electoral Districts by a bare majority of the votes cast; while his opponent might receive an overwhelming vote in the remaining Districts, and a large majority of all the votes cast. Such a result might ensue if all the Districts were equal or nearly equal in point of voting population; much more frequently might it happen under a system by which the State of Delaware would be divided into three Districts, with about six thousand voters in each, while the average voting population of the twenty-six districts of the State of Pennsylvania would be over twenty-three thousand.

The true remedy for the evils of the Electoral College system is to do away entirely with the gross inequality of the States in the choice of a Chief Magistrate, and to appeal directly to the people of the Union at large. The inequality of representation in the Electoral College, which Mr. Johnson, being an old-fashioned States-rights Democrat, proposes to retain, is altogether a piece of injustice which should have been swept away by the war for the Union, along with the other dangerous heresies of the States-rights doctrines. Secession and rebellion were based upon these heresies, and were essayed in a vain endeavor to uphold them against the spirit of the age and the genius of our republican institutions. While we are about the task of remodelling the framework of our Government, the ridiculous anomaly of clothing 6000 voters in the State of Delaware with a power in the choice of our Chief Magistrate equal to that exercised by 23,000 voters in the contiguous State of Pennsylvania should no longer be permitted to remain. It is inherently unjust, undemocratic, and unreasonable, and the very people who should be most eager to strip themselves of this unequal share of power should be the voters of Delaware and other States which have a small representation in the House of Representatives. By placing a voter in Delaware on a perfect equality with a voter in Pennsylvania, and then appealing to the people at large, and not to those dangerous and strife-begetting heresies, the sovereign States, to decide between the aspirants for the highest honors of the nation, our institutions will be rendered truly Democratic, in practice as well as in theory.

Mr. Johnson furthermore deems it inexpedient to lodge in the House of Representatives the settlement of a Presidential contest which the people fail to decide, and by way of remedy for this imaginary evil he proposes the holding of a second election to determine the choice of the people between the two candidates receiving the vote of the greatest number of Electoral Districts, failing in which the successful candidate shall be the one "who shall have received the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States"—another outcropping of the States-rights heresy. The members of the House of Representatives are the direct representatives of the people of the United States, and that body is the most fitting one to decide a contest in which the people are so divided among themselves as to be unable to cast a clear majority in favor of any one candidate. But when a Presidential election is referred to the House for settlement, each member of that body should exercise an equal voice, and not each State, as under the present system. In that way the fairest and fullest expression of the popular will could be ascertained.

One more point in this connection remains to be noticed, and that is Mr. Johnson's proposition to place the Presidential succession in the Cabinet, and not in the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress and the Justices of the Supreme Court. His recommendation of this change was undoubtedly prompted by the narrow escape made by Mr. Wade from the temporary occupancy of the White House. His arguments in support of the change are forcible, and entitled to some weight, but in recommending such a constitutional provision he surely forgets that the members of the Cabinet are mere creatures of legislation, and under their present specific titles unknown to the Constitution itself. It would undoubtedly be well to have the question settled by an irrepealable fundamental law; but, if the heads of the different departments are to be made the constitutional successors of the President and Vice-President, in case of a vacancy, they must first be created by virtue of an express provision of the Constitution, rendering still another amendment of that instrument an imperative necessity.

The Nomination for District Attorney.

It would be a serious misfortune if the Republican Convention about to assemble to nominate a new candidate for District Attorney should fail to make the best possible use of the opportunity it will enjoy, not merely of rectifying an error, but of adding new strength to the Republican ticket, and turning the flank of the Democracy by a first-class nomination. If it has the wisdom to rise above mere petty personal considerations, and to select a candidate who unites undoubted ability and honesty with popularity, it will deserve the thanks of the party, and render an essential service to the city, the State and the nation. The least that the public expect from the Convention is an unobjectionable nominee, but if it has sufficient sagacity to choose one whom the people will delight to honor, its labors will prove in the highest degree creditable and useful. We hope the Convention will, as far as possible, avoid the common error of having a candidate forced upon its suffrages by clamorous persistency. Nearly nine nominations out of ten are made for no apparent reason except that the nominee and his friends have outdone all rivals in badgering, bribing, or cajoling delegates. We trust the coming candidate for District Attorney will owe his selection to higher and more appropriate influences, and that he will be chosen rather because the party needs him, than because he clamors for the nomination.

The Distribution of Arms in the Southern States.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill providing for the reduction of the United States army to 30,000 men. One of its sections authorizes the Secretary of War to issue Springfield rifled muskets and accoutrements to the Governor of each State, not exceeding one thousand for each Congressional district, which was subsequently amended to add two thousand muskets to the number furnished each State. This provision gave rise to an animated debate, as the Democracy bitterly opposed it. It appears that the Government in distributing a portion of its surplus arms, is only following past precedents, and as it possesses nearly a million and a half of rifled muskets and carbines it can well afford to spare a few hundred thousand for the use of the militia of the country. But it was charged and admitted that the distribution of these arms in the South has a special significance. The Rebels still possess a large portion of the arms they used during the Rebellion, while the new loyal State governments are totally destitute of muskets and munitions of war. As the threat is constantly made in various shapes that the reconstructed governments are to be overthrown by revolutionary measures, it is just and proper that they should be protected, not merely by the small body of troops now in the South, whose number will rapidly diminish under the new bill providing for a reduction of the army, but by their own faithful adherents. As Frank Blair, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency only gave utterance to the general desire of the Southern Rebel Democracy when he declared that they should overturn at all hazards the reconstruction policy of Congress—as the Rebel leaders frequently reiterate the threat that the instant the troops are withdrawn they will regain power in the South by the re-establishment of the reign of terror, and as they repeatedly show that they are admirably qualified to play the part of Thugs, or to inaugurate wholesale massacres, it is well for these boasting remnants of chivalry to be made to understand that blows can be given as well as taken, and that, as the army which now restrains their murderous proclivities is withdrawn, a loyal organized militia will take its place to enforce the will of the nation and to give Rebellion its quietus.

—On one of the Long Island Sound boats, on Thursday night last, the inquiry was made of a Rhode Island Democrat (a delegate to the Tammany Convention) why "such an unpopular ticket was nominated?" "Oh," was the reply, "as the party was bound to be beaten anyhow, it was thought best that we should have a good whipping while about it."

The Funding Bill is thus summarized by the New York *Tribune*:—

The House has matured, and will probably pass, a bill to fund at a low rate of interest, the present funded debt of the United States. Its principal features are as follows:—

1. The new bonds are to be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after forty years.

2. They are to draw interest at the rate of $3·65 on every $100 due. That is to say:—Each "Five Twenty" bond of $1000, which now draws $60 interest per annum, is to be exchanged for a new bond drawing but $36½ interest per annum.

3. The new bonds are to be absolutely untaxable, by Federal, State, or local authority.

4. In lieu of our present Sinking Fund, the sum of $135,000,000 in specie per annum, collected each fiscal year from duties on imports, is set apart and pledged to the payment of the interest and reduction of the principal of our national debt.

5. No commissioners shall hereafter be paid on the exchange of one form of national debt for another, or on the sale of any coin or bullion for account of the Treasury.

6. All exchanges of bonds on behalf of the Government are to be effected by public competition after advertising for proposals.

7. Henceforth the income tax due or accruing upon our existing bonds is to be deducted at the Treasury in paying the interest on such bonds.

8. All authority to issue new bonds of the United States, save in exchange for old ones, is revoked and annulled.

—This bill has good features; but is it a practicable measure? In other words:—Is it probable that those who now hold one thousand dollar bonds of our Government whereon they draw an interest of sixty dollars each per annum, will rush to the Treasury and offer them for exchange into new bonds of like amount, drawing but thirty-six and a half dollars each per annum? Would not it be advisable to pay a half per cent. to whoever shall induce them (or part of them) to do so?

We shall certainly be glad to hear that the holders of the Five Twenties are ready and eager to make such an exchange; but we do not understand the inducement. And we apprehend that the cutting off of all the commissions precludes all hope of any general or rapid refunding of our debt.

As to the $135,000,000 clause, it seems to savor of repudiation. Here are the provisions of law which it proposes to repeal:

1. All the duties on imports to be collected and paid in coin.

2. Said coin to be specially devoted, *First*, to the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second, to the annual purchase or payment of one per centum of the *entire* debt of the United States.

—That is to say: By existing laws, the whole revenue from imports is to be collected in coin, and the total interest of our national debt paid therefrom, with one hundredth part of the principal every year.

It seems to us that the House bill substitutes a less for a more complete security to the national creditors, and so is unjust.

—We ardently trust that a good Funding bill may be passed at this session, and that the rate of interest may not be fixed so low that no one will accept it. Do let us have the work of funding our national debt in an American consol well begun at the earliest moment. But let us have no quackery, no demagoguism, and no taint of repudiation.

THE NEW OPERA BOUFFE.

First Performance of Offenbach's "Barbe-Bleue," at Niblo's Theatre.

The New York *Tribune* of to-day gives the following account of the opening performance of Offenbach's new opera at Niblo's:—

In transferring Offenbach from the French Theatre to Niblo's, Mr. Bateman has made many important improvements in his company. He has introduced into it several people with voices (which are good things to have when there is singing to be done); he has bettered his orchestra somewhat, he has strengthened his chorus, and he has lavished apparently a great deal of money upon the scenery, rich and gorgeous dresses, and the many showy accessories upon which entertainments such as *opera bouffe* depend for a great deal of their effect. Hence the performance last night was far the most complete that he has yet given us, and in many respects it was better than *La Grand Duchesse*, while in nearly all it surpassed *La Belle Helene*. The music of *Barbe Bleue* to any one who has heard the other operas needs no description or criticism. Offenbach is always the same, and the characteristic melodies of all his compositions are pervaded by the ghost of the same idea. "Blue Beard" at any rate is quite as sprightly and inspiriting as the works from the same rollicking composer which have previously been introduced to us, and abounds, especially in the first act, with gems which, though not of the first water, though most of course mere paste and sham, have a pleasant glitter of their own, and will find a plenty of admirers. Such, for example, are the duet in the first scene between "Fleurette" (M'lle Lambele) and "Prince Saphir" (M. Dardignac; the very comical song of "Blue Beard" (M. Aujac,) "Ma premiere, femme este morte;" the chorus at the close of the first act, "Allons, marchons;" the little air, "Pierre un beau jour," "by Boulotte" (Mad'lle Irma) and her duet with "Blue Beard," "Amours nouvelles;" and the irresistibly ludicrous chorus which accompanies the equally excruciating duet in act the fourth. There is one great fault in the opera as a work of art (if you can apply such an expression to anything of Offenbach's); the first act is the best; and if a ballet by Mad'lle de Rosa and others had not been thrown into the fourth, the climax would have been passed early in the evening. As it is, however, expectation is heightened throughout the performance by the prospect of glorified legs towards the close, and after the blissful bewilderment of liberal and unembarrassed dancing, the sensuous audience goes home intoxicated with delight. The plot of the opera we published yesterday, and have now only to speak of the performers. All the principal artists of the reconstructed company are good in their respective lines. The principal *debutante*, Mlle. Marie Irma, has a great deal more voice than Tostee; has, in fact, a very nice mezzo soprano, which she uses with all the skill her part demands. She has a pretty face, but a short, square figure, which, in the character of the shepherdess "Boulotte," is no disadvantage to her. As an actress, she is the embodiment of riotous fun. She revels in the *gaucheries* of the peasant girl, making them needlessly coarse, degrading comedy at times to the lowest burlesque, filling the stage with a spirit of deviltry, and convulsing the house with laughter, but lacking that delicate sense of humor without which fun never can be made nearly acceptable to persons of true refinement. Yet it is only fair to say that there is a certain sort of coarseness of which she displayed far less than the libretto gave her opportunities for, or than Tostee would have shown in the same part. Mlle. Lambele sang and played the part of "Fleurette," alias the "Princess Hermia," neatly and pleasantly, and did much to efface the disagreeable impression which she made in "Orphee aux Enfers." The principal tenor, M. Aujac ("Blue Beard") is a most valuable addition to the company. His voice is not altogether fresh, but then it is a voice, to begin with, and a tolerably strong one too, and he is a very humorous actor and a much more lively one than his predecessor M. Guffroy. The other leading parts were taken by M. Francis ("King Bobeche"), a paragon of low comedy old men, Mlle. Duclos ("Queen Clementine"), M. Dardignac, and our old friends MM. Duchesne, Legrafoul, and Edgard.

When we come to the matter of decency, it is not easy to pronounce a just verdict on the new opera. There are passages in the libretto which are entirely shameless, and are all the more unpardonable because they add nothing to the fun of the play, and can have no effect except to drive respectable ladies away from the house. There are some exuberances also in the acting which demand repression. But *Blue Beard* is not beastly, as *La Belle Helene* was, and is susceptible of being trimmed. What a pity that managers cannot give us one of these gay little operas freed from extraneous nastiness, the fun without the license, the dancing without the dirt! What a pity that we cannot have *opera bouffe* in such form that no young gentleman need be ashamed to listen to it with his sweetheart, and no husband with his wife! But this performance goes too far, and we hope the public will frown it into a reformation.

—A gentleman of Naples intends prosecuting the Italian Government for the money he lost by brigands. Should he gain his case, Italy is bankrupt.

The New York Bank Robbery.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

The following further particulars have transpired confirmatory of the report published in the New York *Herald* of yesterday that an extensive robbery had been committed on the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, No. 247 Broadway:

Among the deposits received on the 3d of July were $51,000 in United States gold notes and two packages of currency, containing respectively $600 and $150. The receiving teller states that he placed the above packages in his till on the night of the 3d, and on returning to business on the 6th he found the till open and the money missing. The till in question is a drawer in one of Herring & Co.'s burglar-proof safes, the safe itself being enclosed in a fire and burglar-proof vault of the most approved construction. The doors of both safe and vault are secured with powerful combination locks, the intricacies of which are only known to those immediately in charge of the money, etc., contained in the different compartments. The receiving and the note tellers are the only persons who understand the combinations of the locks on the safe, but they do not understand the working of the lock which secures the vault. Thus, it is necessary that at least five persons should be present to open the way to the drawers of the inner safe. The most mysterious circumstance in connection with this robbery is that, on the morning of the 6th, the doors of both safe and vault were found fastened as usual, and displayed no evidence of having been tampered with, and yet a drawer of the inner safe was found open, and three packages, amounting in all to $51,000 gold and $750 currency, had been abstracted therefrom. The object in view in keeping this affair secret for so long was simply the laudable one of giving the hounds of justice a quiet opportunity of taking up the scent, and it now remains to be seen whether they will succeed in unearthing the culprit. The last statement published by the bank announces the profits (after paying July, 1868, dividend) to be $668,035·82.

—The St. Louis *Republican*, the Democratic organ of Missouri, holds Rev. Henry Clay Dean in the following estimation:—"Dean is continually putting himself forward, trying to sell his so-called services to Democratic committees. His speeches are not Democratic and they are not decent. Dean was a Rebel sympathizer but a coward. Now he is nothing but a blatherskite. His "assistance" cost the Democracy several hundred votes in New Hampshire last spring. He wanted to try the same game in Connecticut, but the Democrats had found him out, and they drove him off. Let him remain in Iowa, where he and men just like him brought the Republican majority from 8000 in 1856 up to 15,000 in 1860, and to 40,000 in 1864 and would probably make it nearly unanimous in 1868 if they would only stay at home and make enough speeches."

—George D. Prentice closed a political address a few nights since as follows:—Our country has long been filled with gloom and desolation and woe. A Government as horrid as a nightmare or an earth-devil or hell-devil sits upon her bosom. The most beautiful portion of our broad land is swept by a sea of tyranny worse than a lake of fire and brimstone. Let us, then, all of us, go forth to our work. If, by our own fault, we fail in the mighty cause in which we are now engaged God's curses and mankind's and our own will rest upon us.

—At a recent dinner party in Boston several conservative gentlemen announced their intention to vote for Mr. Chase, whose nomination was confidently expected. On learning that Seymour was nominated, all agreed that nothing was left for them to do but to vote for Grant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT street. 24§

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868,

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
5 28tOd Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868,

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

☞ OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand.
CHARLES PLATT,
7 13 12t Secretary.

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railway; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
69 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 3 1mfp No. 1210 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CHARACTERISTIC OF A GENTLEMAN.—Sir Bulwer Lytton says in his novel of "Pelham," that no gentleman ever uses coarse perfume—that to do so is a sign of inherent vulgarity. The most delicate, exquisite, and entrancing floral extract at present known is Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," and hence it is considered *infra dig* in the fashionable world to use any other. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ MASS MEETING.—THE REPUBLICANS of German birth will hold a MASS MEETING, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock at the MECHANICS' HALL, NORTH THIRD STREET, BELOW GREEN, for the purpose of urging the County Convention to nominate for District Attorney a gentleman who can speak the German language.

By order of the Committee.
1t* FREDERICK BREITINGER.

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st, 1868 at No. 111 LIBERTY Street New York or No. 98 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Monthly Display and Stated Meeting, THIS EVENING. 1t

CLOTHING.

THE REV. DR. SOMEBODY-OR-OTHER

Makes a practice of giving half of his marriage fees to his wife. This generally works well, and the amiable and accomplished lady is very fond of it.

But, on a recent occasion, the learned clergyman was bothered about making the division. A thoughtful bridegroom presented him with a magnificent suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES; coat, vest, and pants. The wife claimed her half. But how should the lot be divided? Neither coat nor vest fit the body, and as to her wearing the pantaloons, it wouldn't do at all. So the clergyman had to keep the whole fee himself; and he said that he never had a better fee in his life; and that he wished that in future, when folks came to get married, they would bring the fee in like manner, from ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Gentlemen who intend to get married, also those who are already married, also young men and boys who won't get married for some time to come, together with all other sorts and conditions, are invited to call and see the tremendous stock of elegant summer raiment, now rapidly moving off from the

GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES,
PEARLS,
BAILEY & Co.,
CHESNUT STREET,
819.
1 2 tuths§

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.
Saturdays 3 P. M.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
2 6 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 1§p

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 6§rptuths Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
WILL OFFER AT THEIR
BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,
Prior to taking their July inventory,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, LACE GOODS,
LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVES,
PARASOLS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
SUMMER SHAWLS, SACQUES,
BASQUES PELISSES,
SEA-SIDE AND CARRIAGE GARMENTS.
LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
BOURNOUX AND ROTONDES
IN BLACK AND WHITE.
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
PIQUES, PERCALES,
ENGLISH NAINSOOKS, PLAIN & CHECK.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, ETC.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
CRAPES,
CRAPE COLLARS AND VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND SETS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE BEE-HIVE.
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
1 18 tuths4p PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS
PUFFED REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS,
PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS,
in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
81§ GIRARD ROW.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A new lot of Nainsook Muslins, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.

Nainsook Plaid and Stripe Muslins, Satin Plaid Nainsooks.

PIQUES! PIQUES!

White Piques, very cheap, etc.

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.

Table Linens Napkins and Towels,

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' and Children's Hosiery, and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen.

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs colored border 12½ cents.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
8 10 tus PHILADELPHIA.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS
IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD.
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

OPENED THIS MORNING,
ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS.
Black and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Green and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Blue and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Purple and White Plaids, $1·12½.
One case still Richer, at $1·25.
WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING
IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR THE SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHAM'S.

EIGHTH ST. EMPORIUM
FOR BLACK SILKS.
3-4 White Edge, Heavy, only $1·75.
Gros Grains, Heavy, only $1·87.
Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only $2.
Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only $2·50.
Best Makes from $2·50 to $6 per yard.
ALL THE ABOVE AT [2 6thstu§rp
WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE.

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

OUR LONG BRANCH LETTER.

The Churches—Dress and Doxology—Baths and Bathing—The Hotels and Arborets, Etc., Etc.

From our own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, July 19, 1868.

Long Branch is an all-the-worldism, rather than a New Yorkism, for nearly all the nationalities of the world are here. All the races of the Blumen-bachian theory—white, yellow, black, red, and brown—are scattered through the dozen hotels that line the bluffs. "In joint contrasts lieth" fashion's as well as "love's delight." Hence, therefore, even at Long Branch:—

"Hands of snow in palms of russet lie;
The form of Hercules affects the sylph;
And breasts that cage the lion's fear-proof heart,
Find their loved lodge in arms where tremors dwell."

If I have not been to church to-day, it is not because no churches are provided. With the exception of the Atlantic, kept for Jews exclusively, there is scarcely a hotel here which does not yield up one of its parlors of a Sunday for religious services. Besides this there are at least six churches to choose from, so that those who love church-going for religion's sake have no fair excuse for not going. The Reformed Church, the Mechanicsville Methodist Episcopal Church, the sea-side Chapel, the St. James Chapel, the Star of the Sea, and the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, all invite and are more or less attended. Still, the religious interests of Long Branch, in common with other watering-places, are not of the most active nature. The revivals are those of dress rather than doxology, and the protracted meetings have a closer bearing upon fancy dress hops than spiritual hopes.

Apropos of the exercise with which I, in common with a hundred others, commenced the day, I have been trying to think of the words of Bayard Taylor's poem, entitled "The Bath;" but I cannot. Broken lines only came to me here and there; and the only recollection I can trust to is that the poem is full of easy, natural power and simple beauty, and that in it the poet seems to have cleaned himself with greater scrupulousness than ever of those conventionalities of artificial life which hamper and contaminate. The poem also presents a transparent idea of an early morning bath, when, out of sight of any one except yourself and brother bathers, your only covering becomes the sea which flounces you with breakers and laces you with surf. This walking uncl ad into the sea is like stepping into a drop of dew expanded to an ocean. The cold, bright, briny shock, the soft, unconscious struggle with the liquid-locking arms, the drowsily buoyant influence of the return surf that seems to flood one off one's feet, the strange dreaminess of the feeling that you have become a new identity, and are intermingling with the elements, these are surely enough to make the early morning bather forget, for full five minutes, one short hour's ride will bring him to where all the waves and billows of a great city's hubbub are ready to rush over him and engulf him at a blow. There is nothing like this early morning bath, especially if it be taken in good company. It is the oblation of that natural heathen the body, offered, Greek-like, up to Neptune, and the physical reward comes as the spiritual reward comes, to more earnest and better kinds of prayer. It comes, or at least it came to me, in keener appetite of intellect and stomach. Brain and body alike do their work of digestion better. As an electrician would say, the acid and the alkali bases are brought into harmonious relations, and equilibrium is restored to the disturbed polarities.

Besides numerous private boarding-houses, there are about a dozen hotels at Long Branch from which to choose. The Stetson House, the Metropolitan, the Pavilion, the Mansion House, the Continental, Redmond's, Howland's, the United States, Cooper Cottage, the Clarendon, the Atlantic extend in a line along the bluffs, with varying advantages, according to their nearness to, or distance from the beach. Kavanagh's hotel is about a mile from the shore, is convenient to the churches, and is therefore the favorite resort of many of those who have no left their piety at home. Dunbarton House is still further off, three miles from the shore, on the road to Freehold, the capital of Monmouth county. Cooper Cottage is more like a private boarding-house than a hotel. At its most crowded state it does not accommodate one hundred guests. It is, therefore, much in demand by invalids who cannot stand the stare and gaze of hotel life. The Clarendon is a temperance institution, and on that account is affected by mulberry-nosed papas, who have lived to see the folly of what they wish their budding sons to be brought up in blindness of. It is also nearer to the sea than any other Long Branch hotel. The Metropolitan is stylish and "nobby;" the Pavilion is redeemed from what used to be the United States; the Mansion House has the solid and most enviable prestige of age; the present United States has a good, firm, substantial hold on popular taste; Redmond's is too conveniently near the depot to be much more than a stopping-place for the temporary visitor; Howland's has one of the best situations and some of the best patronage in all Long Branch: the Atlantic, as I said before, is kept in the interests of the Jewish people only; the Continental and the Stetson House are the two most imposing hotels in the place. The facade of the Continental, commanding a superb view of the sea, is over seven hundred feet long, and its porches are nearly three thousand feet in length. The peculiarity of the Stetson House, which is only two seasons old, is that it has no second-class rooms. Yet after having stayed at every one of these hotels, I should cast my vote in favor of the Continental. Its vast exterior, and the long sweep of its shining porticoes, seem to be a guarantee of the liberal management within.

For the past two or three seasons little arborets, fancifully painted, have been built along the bluffs. Congress water, direct from Saratoga, is dispensed in them, and crowds of invalids, or people who think themselves so, are drinking themselves well from morning until night. Mineral springs, too, have recently been discovered close to Mrs. Hoey's fine grounds, not far from the Stetson House. Pleasure Bay, the Highlands, Long Branch village, Eatonsville, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Middletown, Tinton Falls, Colt's Neck, Atlanticville, Freehold, Monmouth Battle-ground, and Deal are among the principal "suburbs" of this great nucleus of summer fashions and invalidism. Deal, in particular, is an embellishing excrescence upon the inclusive features of Long Branch life. It is scarcely five miles from Long Branch proper, and already supports hotels of its own. As long as watering-places exist it is necessary there should be people who enjoy spending seasons there. For my part, I am contented with passing an occasional Sunday here, for I like the roar of human Broadway better than all the sandy bluffs and beaches in the world.

ALI BABA.

POLITICAL.

—Democratic tactics—*Doolittle* and *Saymour*. Grant's plan—*Say* less and *do* more.

—"We met by chance the usual way." Seymour to Blair. (Extract from a popular song.)

—Blair—"Methinks I see the White House." Seymour—"Where?" Blair—"In my mind's eye, Horatio."

—The Boston *Transcript* says that the Democratic speakers and writers find it very difficult to apologize for the last issue of "Blair's rhetoric."

—In a speech delivered in Indianapolis, on the 28th of August, 1860, Frank Blair, according to the *Sentinel*, "stigmatized the Democracy as hell-hounds."

—Governor Brownlow's office, at Nashville, was crowded on Saturday with negroes from Maury county, who had fled from there from fear of the Ku-Klux Klan.

—Frank Blair says "The contest before us is for the restoration of our race." Old Blair and Montgomery view it in that light precisely; it's "the restoration of *our race*," they all say.

—A Democratic paper, more honest than politic, says:—"We might have triumphed with Chase and Hancock, but the Convention preferred to be beaten with Seymour and Blair. Perhaps four more years of adversity may teach us a little wisdom."

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that "Judge Chase declares his recognition in the Democratic nominee of a patriot and a statesman worthy to be the standard bearer of that great party with which he considers himself fully identified."

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says the proposed nomination of General Banks as Minister to Austria, if made and confirmed, will prevent a renewal of the controversy of two years over his re-election to Congress. There is strong opposition to him in his district, and it is increasing. Whether it will be difficult to defeat him, in the event of his being a candidate for re-election, is doubtful.

—Miss Carrie Richardson (colored), a normal student of Fisk University, who was teaching a school at Bell Buckle, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was warned by a company of Ku Klux, on last Saturday night, that she must leave the place, on penalty of being taken to the woods, stripped, and whipped. She dismissed her school and fled to Nashville.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING FOR HOT WEATHER.—Every variety suited to the season for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled, and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MANY are the ways to turn a penny. One is adopted by a shrewd citizen of Springfield, Massachusetts, who, when patronizing the omnibus, carries his pocket full of tickets, and always sits near the forward end, so as to oblige the passengers by taking their scrip: but he passes up, instead of each ten cent note, a ticket, which cost him at wholesale but nine cents.

Our readers can save their dollars by purchasing their clothing at Charles Stokes' one-price store, under the Continental.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-mon hlies, novelettes, nick nacks, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trewith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.

☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1½ to $4, etc. etc.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

PICNIC.

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,

And all that are in favor of Liberty for Ireland.

A GRAND PIC NIC will be given by the UNION CIRCLE, in COTTAGE GROVE, Gloucester, New Jersey, ON THURSDAY, July 23, 1868. The Grove is within five minutes walk from the ferry.

Addresses will be delivered by Hon. JAMES GIBBONS, and Major W. McWILLIAMS. It is also expected that General O'Neil will be present.

A Brass and String Band will be in attendance. Refreshments on the ground.

Co. A, Eighth Regiment Irish Army, will leave foot of South street, Gloucester Ferry, on the same day, 2 o'clock boat, for the Pic Nic grounds.

Tickets, 50 cents, including fare on the boats; children accompanying parents holding tickets, free.

Tickets for sale at the ferry, and by any member of the Circle. Boats leave foot of South street every 30 minutes. Regular fare 10 cents. 7 20 3t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3msp

STUBBS' XX
FCB

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.

Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD. For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 7 15 1m

ESTATE OF ANNA CATHARINE AMOS, Deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the above Estate, all persons indebted thereto will make payment and those having claims present them to

JACOB SPIELMAN, Executor,
No. 2100 VINE street.

7 21 tu6t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 85p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street, and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 5p

MARRIED.

GRIFFITHS—WADDILL.—On the 14th of July, at Fayetteville, N. C., by the Rev. J. C. Husk, Mr. J. S. GRIFFITHS, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELLEN F. WADDILL, of Fayetteville, N. C.

HIMMELWRIGHT—CREWE.—On Tuesday, the 14th instant, by Rev. John H. Castle, D. D., No. 30 Walnut street, SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, Esq., of Montgomery county, to Miss ANNIE M. CREWE, of Chester county.

DIED.

COOPER.—At Cooper's Point, on the 20th instant, BARRY FULMER, son of Samuel C. and Emma J. Cooper, aged 7 months.

Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. *

FRIES.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 20th, MAMIE, daughter of Manassah and Fannie Fries, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 836 Marshall street, on Wednesday morning at 7½ o'clock. To proceed to Doylestown Cemetery by the 8·45 A. M. train.

GITHENS.—On Sunday, the 19th instant, ISABEL, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Jane Githens, aged 10 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her parents. *

HENSZEY.—At his residence in West Philadelphia, on the 20th instant, JOHN M. HENSZEY, son of William C. and Margaret A. Henszey. *

HODGES.—On the 20th instant, WALTER SCOTT, infant son of William and Sophia Hodges, aged 10 months and 1 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 N. Twentieth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 4 o'clock.

McGUIRE.—On the 19th instant, Mr. JOHN McGUIRE, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 415 Gaskill street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services at St. Mary's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

MULLEN.—On the 20th instant, BERNARD MULLEN, son of Bernard and Margaret E. Mullen, and grandson of the late Charles Blayney, aged 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1758 Alder street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

MURPHY.—On the 19th instant, CECELIA S., wife of Edward V. Murphy, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Frederick Haas, No. 1538 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday morning, the 22d instant, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services at St. Malachi's Church. Interment at St. Ann's Cemetery, Port Richmond.

PEARSON.—This morning, at his country residence, York road, DAVIS PEARSON.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

REEDY.—On the 19th instant, CALLIE A., daughter of the late William and Rachel A. Reedy, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Southwark Union, No. 11, U. of B. and S., of which she was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock.

RETTEW.—On the 20th instant, LILLIAN MAY, infant daughter of T. M. and E. E. Rettew, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1367 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock. *

WILLIAMS.—On the 19th instant, EDWIN J., infant son of Jesse B. and Mary A. Williams, aged 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Conshohocken, on Wednesday morning, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Peace Cemetery.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA. 5 30 stuthtf

WANTS.

UNOCCUPIED

FURNACE AND STACK.

Wanted to rent an unoccupied Furnace and Stack. 11* Address No. 20 WALNUT Street.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY—A SITUATION in a private school, or as daily Governess. References of the highest qualification can be given.

Address Miss A. U. HANLEY, care of Dr. Charles Noble, Germantown, Philadelphia. 11*

MUSICIANS WANTED FOR UNITED States Regimental Bands; also field musicians. Apply at United States Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 520 S. FRONT Street. 7 6 3t 7 20 3t

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1·25, and upwards. AT DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH street. 7 1 2m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 85p

SUMMER RESORTS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL, 1868.

THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD

Issues Excursion Tickets, at Greatly Reduced Rates, to

NIAGARA FALLS,

Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountain, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, etc.,

COMPRISING

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

Tickets Good until November 1, and Privileged to Lay Over at any Point.

☞ These routes offer to tourists and pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

Guide books, descriptive of the route, and all necessary information, can be obtained at the Company's Office,

No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
N. VAN HORN,
7 16 thstu3t GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co.,
Chas. Rodearmel, Box 150, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster Co.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.
PROSPECT TERRACE;
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

HYGENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry, Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 15 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,

Will receive guests June 23.

Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.

Please address, J. F. CAKE,
6 9 tuthsb2m CAPE ISLAND.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler.

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.

ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS now open for the season.

Terms—$2·50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.
6 23 1m

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
THURSDAY, July 23. Match for $1000. Mile heats, best in 5; wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds. Good day and track. Horses to start at 3¾ o'clock P. M.

M. Goodin names b. m. Mary.
J. Turner names b. m. Fanny Allen.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. 7 18 4t

PERSONAL.

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,
PRIZE MONEY,

and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
6 stuth 24t One door below Third.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS
AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.
WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
28 tuthsb5p Depot, No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN St.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

BUY COUPONS OF

GOVERNMENT BONDS

AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS

Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Paid at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

6 1tf PHILADELPHIA.

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY

RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging as fast as presented, for the present issue; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,

For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.

C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
BOWEN & FOX,
6 25 1mrp No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

GLENDINNING & DAVIS.

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 2§p

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SALMON.

THE FIRST NEW ST. JOHN'S

SMOKED SALMON

Offered For Sale this Season.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
GROCERS,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS. JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. 6 18stustu3t

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

Putnam's

for August is unusually good. The opening article, on "The Homburg Gambling House," is by Major Joseph Kirkland. Among the pictures presented is the following of a noted female gambler:—

A famous player and constant loser is the Countess Kisselef. She has been often described. Every one has heard of her being wheeled in her chair to the Kursaal, and sitting at her place at the table from the opening to the closing of the play, almost uninterruptedly, seven days each week during the whole season. Fabulous tales are told regarding her age, but from her looks, she cannot be over 70. Besides her peculiar relations with the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia fix the date of her birth as being almost certainly since the beginning of the present century. Very large, very bent, very infirm, very bright-eyed and very affable—such are the characteristics which now mark the appearance of this once world-famous beauty. Nicholas left her one hundred thousand florins a year. The present Emperor has cut down this pension one-half, and on the remainder, say $20,000 (in addition to her private fortune), the Countess manages, with strict economy, to live. Of course, she cannot play very heavily. She is said to set aside forty thousand francs a year to lose at play, saying that in her youth and beauty she spent more than that sum on dress and gaiety; and now, that youth and beauty are gone, she must spend her time and money on the pleasures which are left her. Gaming, with her, is not a speculation; it is an occupation—a slight excitement, almost unconnected with hope and fear. In her favor it may be said that in Russia she is much respected. When she is in St. Petersburg the street where she lives is blocked with the carriages of callers—the best society, they say.

The manner in which the gambling saloon is lighted, and the reason for it, is thus set forth:—

"Notice now the lighting of the Kurhaus. Every room is supplied with great and brilliant chandeliers, and the whole place is one glitter of glass and gas—entrance halls, reading-rooms, billiard-rooms, eating and drinking rooms, and gaming-rooms—but not the gaming-tables! Over each of these hang two bright lighted and deeply over-shaded oil-lamps. And thereby hangs, also, a tale; as there does by most of the characteristics of this bright-lighted and deep-shaded, tragi-farcial institution. For, once upon a time, when gas alone was used, some enterprising individuals made a combination more effectual, if not more innocent, than the 'combinations' of players who have a 'system,' and try to break the bank by means of calculations pricked on little cards for recording the course of the game. Some of the conspirators, having obtained access to the metre or stopcock, turned off the gas. Instantly all was darkness, uproar, and confusion about the tables. The various games of hazard were resolved into one general game of grab, and the company lost many thousands of florins."

The manner of playing is thus described:—

"Nothing could be more evident than the perfect *fairness* of the play on the part of the bank. It retains, confessedly, certain chances in its favor. For instance, at the roulette there are thirty-seven squares. If you stake money on either square, and the ball rolls into that compartment of the wheel, you receive not thirty seven times your stake, but thirty-six—the difference being the 'percentage' of the bank, say one in thirty seven, or about two and two-thirds per cent. (The most seductive reasoning by which one can justify to himself the staking of small sums is the consideration that, philosophically speaking, one can as well afford to risk a dollar as to give away or throw away three cents.) It is physically impossible that there should be any deception. The ball rolls in one direction round the interior of a kind of bowl, its centrifugal action sustaining it for a few seconds from descending to the table of thirty-seven cells which forms the bottom of the bowl. In the meantime this thirty-seven celled table is set revolving in the opposite direction; and, finally, you can make your bet after the ball and table have been set in motion. In like manner at the trente-et-quarante table, the cards, six packs together, are shuffled by the croupiers, but they are cut by one of the public; then are dealt into two lines, enough to count some number between thirty-one and forty (the face cards counting ten each, and the spots according to their number), by the "tailleur," whose eyes are bent on his cards as he deals them, and not on the stakes which have been made. But even if he saw all the bets, he could not control the series in which the cards are to fall from his hands, nor has he any interest in doing so. And, finally, if he saw the bets, if he had ample opportunity to "stock the cards" before every hand, and if he were to receive all the winnings, it would take more than the adroitness of Mephistopheles himself to arrange the play so as to be against the public and in favor of the bank to any greater extent than is expressed in the well-known and undisguised "percentage."

A neat trick of one of the bankers, and the manner in which it was detected, runs as follows:—

"Another croupier was a very fat man. He seemed to suffer a good deal with heat, and had a habit of mopping his glowing face, and slipping his fingers inside his collar to loosen it from his throat. All these phenomena were quite natural, and would have excited no remark except for a peculiar circumstance. Why should the contact or impact of his linen with his skin produce a chinking sound? We have all heard of "sweating gold," but it is supposed to be quite a different process from any which could be going on under the cravat of that croupier, although the sound was similar. To settle this interesting question in physics or acoustics, M. Croupier was invited to step into a private room and disrobe, when he turned out a shower of gold. He had slipped a gold piece inside his neck-cloth each time he had raised his hand thereto, and had his zeal not outrun his discretion, he might have carried on his very profitable 'cornering' operation to this day. The croupiers now are required to keep their hands before them on the table. If one so much as drops his into his lap, he is at once admonished of the irregularity by a tap on the shoulder from one of the ever-watchful officials in plain clothes always standing about. What did the administration, in each of these cases, do to their unprofitable servant? They took from him all he had sequestrated *that day*, and then—discharged him! No prosecution, no noise, no disturbance; that is one of the company's wise principles of action. More especially in the management of the *salons de jeu* is it their motto to allow anything, rather than an *esclandre*. In fact the loss resulting from a few minutes' interruption of play, at any table in full operation, would be greater than that to be sustained from the payment of any demand, however unreasonable."

The following illustrates the turns of fortune's wheels:—

"A Spaniard, Senor G——, came and played boldly and immensely. The limit of bets at the trente-et-quarante table is four thousand florins—say sixteen hundred dollars, gold, on each single bet. G—— played a while, but protested that he could not spend his time over such beggarly risks, and demanded the privilege of doubling the amount, otherwise he should go elsewhere. After consultation it was accorded to him. Before he departed, he 'broke the bank' at each of the four tables in the Homburg establishment. He then went to Baden, it is said, and broke the bank there. His aggregate winnings were estimated to have been a million or more of florins. At present he is in prison in Paris for stealing some trifling sum. His winnings gone, his capital gone, then his character, and finally his liberty departed, he has now leisure for reflection."

The interesting article on "Private Bohemias" we gave in full yesterday.

Concerning the Chinese, Mr. Charles W. Elliott says:—

"These Manchu-Chinese, now in our country are large and fine-looking, and are said to be fair samples of this people. The complexion is very light yellow; and the expression of the faces most intelligent. The mouth is, perhaps, the most ill-formed feature. Their manners are elegant, and they are said to be scholars in their own country. This naturally brings us to the most striking peculiarity of Chinese government and civilization. It is this:—That there is there no aristocracy, no feudal system, as in Japan, but that offices of honor and trust are filled throughout the empire by men who have distinguished themselves in the schools of the country, and have passed the rigid examination prescribed. We should admit that this is a superior test to that of birth or favoritism, such as prevails in most Christian lands. Once in three years the students gather at Pekin from all parts of the empire to undergo a careful and thorough examination as to their claims for places of honor or profit. At the last examination some twelve thousand students were examined, and as there are but few prizes, we may imagine the fearful anxiety which may have filled their minds. Not until the morning of the day of examination does any examiner know what students he may have put in his hands; thus every care is taken to guard against improper influences. In a great hall the students are assembled. In it are some ten thousand small rooms or cells, each of which is to contain one student. Here for three days and two nights he remains, supplied only with paper, ink, and food, to write out his answers to the questions proposed. He must see no books, and must have speech with no man. The examination lasts for nine days, and but twice in that time is the student allowed to go forth from the hall. Then all is ended, and in due time the themes are pronounced upon and the position of each man becomes, for the time, established. Most of the themes, it is said, pertain to the literature of the past, and to the topics of the government."

The article on "Our Civil Service" is valuable. The following is a correct insight into its machinery:—

"At present consuls are virtually appointed by Congressional delegations. They urge them upon the Executive and the State Department, and attend their confirmation in the Senate. In most instances these delegations know nothing of the man they recommend, except that he is recommended by somebody they know, and that the political church requires his nomination. After the nomination and confirmation have duly taken place, the new-fangled consul is informed by the Secretary of State of his good luck. The fellow jumps in the cars, and all of a sudden an altercation takes place between the door-keeper of the State Department and some rough-looking customer, who insists upon seeing the Boss, and claiming to have come all the way from Kankakee or Ashtabula to get 'them' papers. The officials of the State Department—some of whom gravitate toward the Virginia and Maryland old-fashioned style of good-breeding, while others luxuriate in all the stolid placidity of the countrymen of Rip Van Winkle—give to the new consul a rather chilling reception. Of course, he is not admitted to the presence of the 'Boss,' who reserves himself for a few foreign ministers, and for cabinet meetings. He has about half a second's interview with Fred. Seward, who, with a smile of imperturbable sweetness, hands him over to one of the gentlemen of the office, who hands to the consul a handsomely-bound volume, which contains the consular regulations. Very soon after this episode a flaming article appears in the *Liberty Bell* or *Bangtown Bugler*, announcing the fact that 'the Hon. Jeremiah Napoleon Ezekiel Jupiter Jones, so eminently popular in this district, and remarkable for his diplomatic talents, has arrived at Washington; had a lengthened interview with the Secretary of State, who gave him official instructions of the highest importance, and then departed in hot haste for his post of destination, it being rumored that on his way to Saurkrautenthal he is to meet Count Boum at Mr. Seward's special request.' In the meantime, Jones passes a miserable evening at the Seaton House, in a most unsatisfactory tete-a-tete with his 'instructions.' The book which the gentleman of the State Department handed him with such a bland smile simply contains the general consular regulations applying to all countries of the world, and without any particular reference to the particular duties which he may have to fulfil in the particular place to which he is particularly appointed. He soon gives the book up in despair, but has the happy inspiration to buy a 'Bradshaw.' After having discovered the latitude and longitude to which he is assigned, he is next seen stalking about with a most consequential air on the deck of one of the cheap Inman steamers. He is never again seen at the State Department. All they know is, that he regularly draws for his salary, and occasionally he copies, from one of the local papers of the place in which he resides, extracts of commercial statistics, with great flourish of trumpets, as if he had been the original compiler."

The article on "The Romance of the Great Gaines Case," by Howard M. Jenkins, is exceedingly interesting. The writer says:—

The decision of 1860 would seem to be conclusive and final. It was so intended to be. But Mrs. Gaines was still resisted. Once more, in 1868, her claims have been confirmed. Her old friend, Judge Wayne, and her old—can we say opponent?—Judge Catron, are off the bench. Judge Davis spoke the opinion of himself, Chief Justice Chase, and Associates Nelson, Clifford, and Field, while Judges Grier, Swayne, and Miller dissented.

This decision—seventh mandate from the Supreme Court of the United States—is surely final. Opening it, Judge Davis said:—

"It was supposed, after the decision in Gaines *agt.* Hennen (24 Howard), that the litigation, pursued in one form or another for over thirty years by the complainant, to vindicate her rights in the estate of her father, was ended."

And in conclusion, he asked:—

"Can we not indulge the hope that the rights of Myra Clarke Gaines in the estate of her father, Daniel Clark, will now be recognised?"

Such is the outline of the progress of the Gaines case through thirty-four years of law. The legal reader can turn to the books, and study the reports at leisure. Our sketch will be completed with a brief reference to the moving spirit of the long effort.

Married in 1832, learning her true history, though not fully, soon after, commencing her suits in 1834, Mrs. Whitney was left amid the pestilence of New Orleans, a widow in 1836. The yellow fever struck down her husband in a few hours. She was alone, with three little children, a slender fortune, few friends, in the midst of actual enemies, for her bold claims had produced the most bitter opposition. A fearful duty stood before her.

Somewhat later she met General Gaines. He was warmly interested in her history; and he could not, doubtless, resist the winning eloquence of her address, or her piquant charms of person. They were married, and thence till now the heroine of the story is not Myra Davis, Myra Clark, nor Myra Clark Whitney, but Myra Clark Gaines.

The law's delays were fearfully expensive. The little fortune received at her marriage soon melted—she had spent the whole of her husband's estate. She had borrowed of his family, and she had borrowed of every one who was bold enough to listen to her persuasive voice, for she "talked the money out of their pockets." Nobody could listen fifteen minutes to her without sharing in her enthusiasm and perfect conviction of ultimate success. She had fee'd the ablest lawyers in the land with princely retainers, when she had money; and she had more than once pleaded her own case when money could not be obtained. She knew the law perfectly. She had mastered details as well as principles. She knew precedents, and did not stumble upon quibbles. Once, it is said, she spoke two hours and a half to a jury, and won her case.

Once more with a friend and partner in her struggle, she fought forward. General Gaines devoted his time and his fortune to the work. For ten years the gallant old General and his beautiful young wife planned and executed their campaigns together. She had youth, fire, and energy; he had wealth, position, and a chivalrous devotion to her cause.

Should you search over the files of some old newspapers, about 1841, you may find mention of the lecturing tour of General and Mrs. Gaines. They delivered, in company, a series of lectures, upon subjects which would seem to be strangely dissimilar. The General had a new Plan of National Defense; his wife descanted upon the Horrors of War. In Wilmington, they con-jointly took up an evening in the old Town Hall, appearing before a large audience, and devoting the proceeds to rebuild the burned St. Andrew's Church.

The General died in 1849. Once more alone, his widow has still fought the battle with unwearied energy. The fortune left her has been long since exhausted. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been advanced to be repaid when she gained her property. It is perfectly safe to say that the expenditures in this suit have reached into millions.

So violent was the antagonism to her in New Orleans that her life there has been more than once endangered. Pistol shots have been directed at her, and once a bullet passed through her bonnet.

To-day Mrs. Gaines is doubtless the wealthiest woman in America. The true value of the property adjudged to her cannot be accurately estimated. It embraces some of the most improved portions of New Orleans, dwellings, stores, warehouses, public buildings. A schedule, filed in 1849, shows a portion of the Clark estate, as well as it could then be estimated. It ran thus:—

A cotton estate and lands inherited from his uncle, Colonel Clark	$200,000
Two cotton plantations, devised to him in 1812 by Mr. Wilkins, with one hundred negroes on each of them	200,000
Debts due from Wade Hampton for Havana Point sugar plantation	300,000
The Maison Rouge Grant	2,000,000
Lands purchased of Louis Bouligny, lying in Washita	10,000
Sugar plantation on the Mississippi, fifteen miles above New Orleans	12,000
Two cotton plantations on the Mississippi, sixty miles above New Orleans	60,000
Lands bought of W. Simpson, on the Mississippi River, eighty miles above New Orleans	20,000
Lots in New Orleans, bought in 1862, of Judge Poiot	80,000
A square bounded by Gravier street, in New Orleans, bought in 1813	80,000
Lands on Bayou Teche	30,000
Lands on Bayou Lafourche	30,000
Lands on Aux de Plaquemine	10,000
Ten thousand acres of cotton land on Bayou Bœuf	500,000
Seven thousand acres of land on Nezipique river	50,000
One hundred and ten thousand acres of land on Ametie and Conetie rivers, and East Baton Rouge	1,000,000
Eighty thousand acres of cypress swamp, near Ouachita river	20,000
Three lots on Gentilly road, three miles from New Orleans	20,000
Debt due from Chew & Relf to Mr. Clark, at his death	100,000
List of debts due to Mr. Clark, filed by Chew & Relf	100,000
List of debts due to Mr. Clark, filed by Chew & Relf	95,000
Debts (mortgages) released and discharged by Chew & Relf	80,000
Total	$5,000,000

For all this property the counter-claimants doubtless number thousands. Minute legal investigations and suits at law can alone ascertain them all.

Is it not, then, truly a "most remarkable" case? Can ingenious fiction weave more curious texture of romance than this story of real life?

Pending the question, his heroine, at the age of sixty-three, is a charming and still beautiful woman, whose years seem not over forty. The incessant toil, the innumerable trials, the terrible strain upon brain, nerve and muscle, have been to her a fountain of youth, whose fresh vitality may long give her enjoyment of the fruits won in this lawsuit of a life-time.

"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE."

Sir John Brute, a worthy knight well known to the play-goers of the Garrick period, when Vanbrugh's *Provoked Wife* still kept possession of the stage, had an easy and convenient standard whereby to judge specimens of lyrical art. "I would not give a fig for a song that is not full of sin and impudence." So said good Sir John, applying his standard approvingly to a ditty which had just been sung by his friend Lord Rake, and which wound up with the burden, "In peace I jog on to the devil." This was the original song of the piece, and it will be found in the collected edition of Vanbrugh's works; but some acute critic seems afterwards to have discovered that it scarcely came up to the high encomium which had been passed upon it. Lord Rake indeed braved all edicts, divine and human, when he sang,

> When my head's full of wine
> I o'erflow with design,
> And know no penal laws that can curb me;
> Whate'er I devise
> Seems good in my eyes,
> And religion ne'er dares to disturb me.

But though his vaunts were sinful enough in all conscience, they could scarcely be termed impudent in that popular sense of the adjective according to which it is a euphemism for a dissyllable of disreputable origin. Accordingly, in later editions of the *Provoked Wife* we find, in lieu of the old profane lay, another song so grossly indecent that, were it a new production, it could scarcely be printed nowadays without risk of a visit from the representatives of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. The facts we have just recorded furnish a powerful answer to the often asserted theory that criticism is without practical effect on literature. The lyrics of Lord Rake were found wanting when weighed in the balance proposed in the poetics of Sir John, and were altered accordingly.

There have been times when the knight's clearly expressed canon threatened to become obsolete. The verses that were sung at Vauxhall toward the end of the last century, and which, though of unmistakably Southern growth, recorded in a quasi-Scottish dialect the loves and squabbles of Jockie and Jeannie, were saucy at best, but never impudent. Something similar may be said of the vast quantity of popular songs that cropped up during the reign of George IV, and afforded ample opportunities for the display of a certain archness proper to some of the best female vocalists of the period. Nay, at the present day, the restrictions laid by prudent mammas on the poetry sung by young ladies at the piano are so severe that love, save when it takes a perfectly harmless domestic tone, is regarded with avowed disfavor by publishers of music, cognizant of the powers by which their market is ruled. The little lyrical coquetries which would have been quite according to order forty years since, would now be deemed far too demonstrative. Nevertheless, if we have any doubt that the principle of lyrical excellence laid down by Sir John Brute is widely maintained even now, we have only to cast our eyes to those places of public recreation where tastes of all kinds are gratified under the one comprehensive category of a taste for music. When our fathers flourished, songs were indeed chanted at a late hour at the coal-holes and cider-cellars of the time—more beastly than anything that would be tolerated at the present day; but then it was understood that these were intended for the exclusive recreation of men of loose habits, and of the mob of greenhorns who waste their hours and health in "seeing life." To this generation in particular belongs that mass of sin and impudence nightly yelled forth at the music-halls, in the presence of persons of both sexes, including women not necessarily belonging to an abandoned class. To this generation in particular belong the vocal Lizzies, Minnies, and Nellies, who seem to claim a familiarity with their hearers, and allow their portraits, radiant with immodesty, to be placarded against the walls. To this generation in particular belongs the race of quasi-male-female acrobats, who by an occasional accident gratify that latent feeling of cruelty which is so often the concomitant of licentiousness. To this generation in particular belongs the exalted patronage ostentatiously bestowed on such a work as M. Offenbach's operatic extravaganza, *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*.

There is no doubt that at the bottom of the importance attached to the works of this now celebrated composer lies a strong taste for what may be mildly called the improper among the higher classes of the English society. When M. Offenbach was first emerging from obscurity on the strength of the small and slight works which he composed for the newly opened Bouffes Parisiens, the whisper went abroad that in the Champs Elysees an odd but extremely pretty little theater had sprung up, at which pieces were performed most delightful to see and hear, but scarcely decorous enough for the English taste. The same pieces were transferred to London, and brought out at the St James Theater; but they attained no great success, and it was understood that what one liked to witness in Paris, where John Bull is supposed to be out "on the loose," one did not care to behold in London. As, however, M. Offenbach expanded from a composer of operetta into a composer of what from its dimensions at any rate, seemed entitled to be called opera, and the field of his labors was no longer the upstart Bouffes, but the time-honored Varietes, people began to name him with respect as a musical genius whose solid worth, veiled under a gauze of frivolity, had been underrated; and a smile of grave approval was substituted for a knowing chuckle or a significant nudge in the ribs. *La Belle Helene* was pronounced a great work properly interpreted, and greater still was *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*. Great also was Mad'lle Schneider, whose name, by her excellent performance in both of these works, had become intimately associated with the music of the age.

As the fame of M. Offenbach increased, an opinion was diffused that London was in a humiliated condition. The two great lyrical works had been seen in every European capital, and "the Grand Duchess" has even found her way to New York, where, represented by M'lle Tostee, the *prima donna* of M. Offenbach's earlier works, she was received with great delight, talking as she did in her original language. In London, indeed, English imitations of the French *chefs d'œuvre* were produced, but these were so exceedingly unproductive of mirth, or even of cheerfulness, that people who had gone through a course of the dreary pleasantry could only marvel to hear that what seemed singularly dull on this side of the Channel was considered especially droll on the other. Their faith in M. Offenbach would probably have broken down altogether had there not been travelled friends at hand to declare how much better things were managed in France, and how the tedious burlesques which bore the title of Offenbach's books were only base copies of a genuine article. London, indeed, was the sole capital at which Offenbach had not been represented properly, and on that account might be considered a degree lower in civilization than other towns. Nevertheless, while the intellectual darkness of London was commiserated, a compliment was paid to its moral susceptibility. The old nudges and chuckles were revived, and the conjecture was hazarded that perhaps, after all, the musical dramas that find favor at the Varieties might be a trifle too free for genuine Britons. That we were averse to the illicit *liaison* as an expedient for creating a serious interest was an hypothesis too well grounded to admit of suspicions, and it was a fair inference that we should be equally nice in the article of funny improprieties.

As the establishment of the Divorce Court fearfully shook the belief in the domestic virtues, previously deemed unsullied, of the middle classes, so has the summer season, now closing, terribly enlightened us as to the fastidiousness of our "Upper Ten" in the matter of public amusements. So slightly is the illicit *liaison* repugnant to the London patrons of French drama, that *Nos Intimes*, the most risky piece on the list presented by M. Felix, afforded greater satisfaction than any other work, leaving the world to wonder why an embargo had been laid on *Paul Forestier*. The dramatic portion of his season being at an end, M. Felix fills up his term by engaging Mad'lle Schneider and bringing out *La Grande Duchesse*, arousing admiration by the magnitude of his spirit and of his prices of admission. His success has been brilliant. Not only was his theatre crowded on the first night sacred to Offenbach, but the list of visitors published in the papers looked like a compressed edition of the Gotha Almanac, enriched with excerpts from the peerage. As for Mad'lle Schneider, she no sooner showed her face than she was received with an enthusiasm that could not have been exceeded had a welcome to a popular sovereign newly returned from exile been the business of the occasion.

That people should be amused at the performance of *La Grand Duchesse* at the St. James Theatre is natural enough. A subject dreadfully intelligible to the meanest adult intellect is treated with much ingenuity by the play writer; odd figures are exhibited to the public, comic situations are brought about without any restraint caused by considerations of probability, the whole is made a vehicle for music of a taking kind, and nearly every part is well sustained—the celebrated actress, Madlle. Schneider, having been declared by the voice of Europe to be pre-eminent in the character of the "Duchess." The question is, whether this is the sort of work that ought to command a general outburst of aristocratic enthusiasm, in an age when an affectation of indifference seems to be the order of the day; whether the state of the lyrical drama which arises when the theatre most approximates to the music hall is that which ought, above all others, to arouse high society from its habitual torpor.

There is, in fact, no difference between the feeling addressed years ago by the musical pieces brought out at the Bouffes, and that to which the so-called operas of the Varietes now make appeal. People will not go so far as honest Sir John Brute in professing a love for such shocking things as sin and impudence, but that a certain satisfaction at "naughtiness" is a prevailing sentiment among modern audiences of every age and both sexes is not to be doubted. Had the book of "La Grande Duchesse" been of a purely innocuous character, M. Offenbach might have worn out all the lungs and all the fiddle-strings in Christendom before his creations would have excited an iota more of enthusiasm than is produced by the ordinary entertainments in which music and extravagant drama are combined. But the story of the "Grand Duchess" is essentially naughty; the fair potentate herself is decidedly a naughty girl. She is naughty when, being a hereditary sovereign she picks out of the ranks a strapping private, merely because, as Thackeray says of Tom Jones and his kind, he has large calves, and raises him to distinction, gloating all the while on his senseless face with the most searching expression of delight. She is naughtier still when she summons the dolt to a tete-a-tete, seats him on a low stool by her side, caresses him with her dainty hands, and, though she refrains from a verbal avowal of love, avows her passion by actions more expressive than words could possibly be. Indeed, whether she appears in public at the head of her army, or whether she makes one at a party of two in her boudoir, the Grand Duchess is the incarnation of every quality that distinguishes the damsel of ill-regulated mind. What is most extraordinary, the offenses she commits, and at which "society" is disposed to applaud so heartily, are just of that sort of which the same "society" most violently disapproves. Many a man who would contemplate without much emotion the progress of an intrigue between a lax gentleman and a married lady, would shrink with horror from any manifestation of a love affair between a high-born lady and a private soldier. Not only morality, but the feeling for caste which keeps so many *roues* in order, is offended, unless we regard *La Grande Duchesse* as no more than a comic pantomime, and deem the lady's offenses against the laws of female propriety as unreal as those of the clown against the laws of *meum* and *tuum*.

In the fact that *La Grande Duchesse*, ably executed, is successful is nothing extraordinary. The sort of success that attends it is an evil sign of the times.—*Saturday Review*.

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AT REDUCED RATES
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
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THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
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BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 31f

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, July 18, 10 A.M	Saturday, July 18, 2 P.M

Sunday July 19, to Burlington Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, July 20, 12 M.	Monday, July 20, 4 P.M
Tuesday, " 21, 1 P.M	Tuesday, " 21, 5 P.M
Wed'day, " 22, 1½ P.M	Wed'day, " 22, 5½ P.M
Thursday, " 23, 2¼ P.M	Thursday, " 23, 5½ P.M
Friday, " 24, 2½ P.M	Friday, " 24 6½ P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.
5 30 stf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

General Colfax, Washington's Life-Guardsman.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* writes:—

"Down at the old Virginia city of Alexandria I saw, not long ago, a faded flag of white silk, fringed, well-worn with mould and rain, bearing an old-fashioned device of a soldier holding in one hand a fiery horse and with the other receiving from the genius of liberty, who sits beside the American eagle, a streamer bearing the motto, 'Conquer or die!' This was the original standard of the Life-Guard of General George Washington, commanded by Captain (afterwards General) William Colfax, the grandfather of Schuyler Colfax, candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. The old man died in 1838, when the present Speaker of the House of Representatives was fifteen years old, and the latter's recollection of his distinguished ancestor is vivid and enthusiastic.

"Mrs. Matthews, Colfax's mother, recalls as if it were yesterday the time when she entered the General's family as the wife of his son. He was a hale and handsome man, positive in his opinion, a Washingtonian in politics, something of a traveller; for he visited Indiana among the earliest of his family, and he knew by the association of the whole war the military life and habits of the first President. He is buried at Pumpton, New Jersey, the seat of his family.

"The sight of this old standard, so much older and more storied than our newer shot-riven and grimy guidons, impelled me to make some search in the library of Congress for the life of William Colfax. In this Mr Spofford, the librarian, assisted me, and although the results were meagre, they were of the highest interest.

"First, out of Peter Force's collection of manuscripts I drew a yellow foolscap sheet, in the handwriting of 'William Colfax, commandant,' bearing the date of June 28, 1783, and containing the names of sixty five men, constituting the life-guard of the commander-in-chief. Across the back of the report, in the handwriting of George Washington, was written:—'Report of the body-guard of the commander-in-chief approved.'

"Then, out of Lossing's Field Book, Howe's New Jersey Historical Collections, and other documents of the war of Independence, I gathered the following data—thrice interesting now in the light of the brilliant career of his grandson—of William Colfax, the life-guardsman of the Father of his Country.

"The Life Guard was organized on New York Island in 1776, soon after the siege of Boston. It was composed of one hundred and eighty men, and was at first commanded by Callet Gibbs of Rhode Island. There were three lieutenants, Harry P. Livingstone of New York, William Colfax of New Jersey, and Benjamin Goymes of Virginia. In 1779 William Colfax was raised to the chief command, and the number of the guard was increased to two hundred and fifty men. Colonel Nichols, of Virginia, was lieutenant under Colfax. It was Colfax whom Washington personally relied upon and preferred to hold this important place near his person, and it was through the solicitations of Captain Colfax that Washington was initiated into Freemasonry, taking his first degree at Morristown, New Jersey, while the army lay there in winter quarters. This ceremony was performed in what is known as the Morris Hotel, opposite the village green of Morristown, over what was recently the bar-room.

"At Morristown, Captain Colfax was particularly the guardian of the safety of General Washington. The latter had his headquarters then in the house of Gabriel Ford, still standing. It was a mile or more out of town. The General and his family occupied all the house except a couple of rooms reserved for Mr. Ford and family; in a log hut, on one side, he kept his office with his aide-de-camps Hamilton, Tilghman, and others; a log hut on the opposite side accommodated his cook. Surgeon Thatcher, in his diary, relates the hardships of that winter. The Life Guards occupied fifty rude huts in a meadow near by, and the army was encamped over a long sweep of hill-sides, two or three miles off in either direction. The near proximity of the British army obliged Captain Colfax to be constantly alert. When an alarm-gun was sounded, successive interior pickets repeated it, till the whole line of camps was aroused. If the alarm were near by, the Life Guard at once filled the house. Five marksmen were placed at each window, ready to shoot down any enemy. The staircases were guarded, and in this way the Life Guard held the General's person till the earliest regiment appeared in sight.

"Captain Colfax used to relate in his old years, with a good deal of humor, an instance of the complacency of Washington.

"One time the alarm was sounded. Confusion reigned. An aide-de-camp rushed into the house, crying:—'Where's the General? Where's the General?'

"Washington coming out of his room, and walking composedly down stairs, said:—

"'Be quiet, young man! Be quiet!'

"Before the door of this house Count Pulaski used to drill his famous regiment of cavalry. Captain Colfax relates that Pulaski used to fire off his pistol, throw it into the air, catch it, hurl it at an imaginary enemy, and then, with one foot in the stirrup, bend to the ground without losing his rein, and recover the pistol.

"At this place Washington rode a light bay horse, so small that the General's legs, astride him, almost touched the ground. Captain Colfax often told of one of the few instances when Washington was known to laugh heartily. It was when describing Arnold's precipitate flight from Robinson's house at West Point on the discovery of his treason. The estimate of Washington given by Colfax will not be inapplicable to Grant:

"'He was reserved, and his mind appeared continually in exercise. He united sound judgment with the extremest degree of caution.'

"The Life-Guardsmen continued in existence under Captain Colfax till 1783, the last year of the war, when there were but sixty-four of them beside their commandant. They were selected by quotas from each of the States, with reference to their physical, moral, and intellectual attributes.

"To imagine the leader of this famous band of picked patriots we have but to revive the strong, devoted, faithful face of Captain Colfax dressed in the uniform of his company—blue coat with white facings, white waistcoat, breeches, half-black gaiters, and cocked hat with a blue and a white feather.

"Mrs. Matthews has now in her possession the silver shoe-buckles of General Washington—part of the tokens which the chieftain gave his beloved attendant. It was while at Washington's headquarters that Colfax made the acquaintance of General Schuyler and married into his family, whereby our candidate for the Vice-Presidency adds to his name that of the heroic patron of Albany. When Colfax was nominated the other day, George Schuyler sent his cousinly congratulation.

"Captain Colfax became General Colfax in the war of 1812. It is pleasant to recollect that the band which Washington had shaken so intimately and so trustingly, has also often caressed in his grandson the as intimate and beloved friend of Lincoln. The war of independence and the war of freedom are represented alike in Grant and Colfax. Both are grandsons of soldiers of the revolution. Colfax shows his good extraction in his clear complexion, ruby lips, fine eyes, and the excellent lustre of his hair. Grant looks like the sturdy soldier of the line, bearing toughly up with the bayonet against the tedious fortunes of the battle. Being what they were in parentage and patriotism, who could expect to find them but where they stand—at the head of the life-guards of the Republic? G. A. T."

THE LATEST LITERARY LARCENY.

Something More About "Foul Play."

Readers of "Foul Play" who have been curious to know the relative proportions of the work done upon that volume by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault, may be gratified by the developments made in the following letter, published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"To the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.—Sir:—In your impression of yesterday I observed a letter referring to the drama of *Foul Play* by Messrs. Reade and Boucicault, and speculating as to what would be the validity of a marriage contracted in a desert island by two of the characters, 'Helen Rolleston' and 'Robert Penfold,' an English clergyman, under circumstances described in the drama. I am unable myself to give an opinion on the legal point, but perhaps by referring to precedent I may facilitate the deliberations of more competent persons.

"Owing to the very few recent discoveries of uninhabited islands in real life, I am obliged to seek my precedent in the pages of fiction. The only one I can conveniently place my hand upon is not exactly analogous in character, inasmuch as the male contracting party is a French marquis instead of an English clergyman, and the scene of the wedding a desert part of Africa, instead of a newly-discovered island; but still there is a sufficient resemblance in the circumstances attending the supposititious marriage in each case to render the French one worth quoting.

"I select the following incidents (forming part of a complicated plot) from a drama by Messrs. N. Fournier and Meyer, entitled 'Le Portefeuille Rouge,' produced at the Theatre Beaumarchaise for the first time on the 16th of February, 1862:—

"A certain M. Maurice (who afterwards turns out to be the Marquis de Rochebrune) has been sentenced to the galleys for murder and robbery. He escapes from Brest in a small fishing vessel, and is picked up many miles from land in a dying condition by a frigate commanded by the Comte de Kerveguen. On board this frigate is the Count's daughter Helene, who recognizes in Maurice a gentleman who has haunted her footsteps in the Tuileries, at mass and elsewhere, and for whom, notwithstanding they have never changed a word, she has conceived a sentimental passion. The ship's doctor, who has served at Brest, identifies Maurice as an escaped convict, and the first impulse of the Count de Kerveguen is to hang him at the yard-arm, but, yielding to his daughter's entreaties, he spares his life, resolving to hand him over to the proper authorities at the first French port at which he might arrive. The vessel, however, is wrecked, and Maurice, Helene, and a comic sailor contrive to reach an uninhabited part of the coast of Africa, where they remain for six months with no other society than that of an ourang-outang. Maurice convinces Helene that he is innocent of the crimes imputed to him, and their love, conceived even before their actual acquaintance commenced, having ripened under the burning sun of Africa, they mutually resolve to consecrate to each other the remainder of their existence in the following terms:—

"'Helene—I am an orphan, Maurice! for if my father had been alive he would have sought me before this. Free, therefore, from all ties, in the presence of this sublime nature and of its Creator, I swear, Maurice, to be your wife.'

"'Maurice—And I receive your vows upon my knees, swearing to consecrate my life to you. Now come what will, etc. etc.'

"Shortly after this somewhat irregular marriage ceremony the Comte de Kerveguen, who has also been saved from a watery grave, arrives on the coast in search of his daughter, and notwithstanding Helene's remonstrances, persists in carrying her off, leaving Maurice, whose marital claims he declines to recognise, behind on the desert scene of his wedded life.

"For a time Maurice is unheard of; but just as a certain M. de Folbert, who has kindly consented to overlook the African incidents and their result—a fine little boy—is about to lead Helene to the altar (a circumstance which shows that at all events the validity of her first marriage was questionable), Maurice again turns up, and announces his proper rank and name, convicts the would-be bridegroom of the crime for which he (Maurice) has been unjustly condemned, obtains a free pardon, and, let us hope, for it is not stated in the drama, takes the proper steps to legalize his union with Helene.

"If the quotation of this precedent fail to throw much light upon the legal question raised by your correspondent, it may serve at least to expose the cruel way in which French authors are apt to anticipate and caricature the most original ideas of our most original writers.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant, M.

"June 27, 1868."

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20§wfm

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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
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Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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88 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—Paste for Boxmakers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Dovar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia "Inquirer," Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and other sole agents. L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
99§ No. 420 COMMERCE Street.

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 21, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10§

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—
8·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 8·05 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.
Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).
Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.
4 10§

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.
Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEO S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.
[7 2§] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
2 27† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·05 A. M. and 1·39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M. passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30, 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·35 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation ... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail ... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ... 3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.
At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)
At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington: at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.
From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15§ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15 and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Arco	6·25 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,	
Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.
7 3§ D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 914 North Second street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
July 22d, at 10 o'clock, at No. 914 North Second street, above Poplar street, by catalogue the entire handsome walnut household furniture, parlor suit, covered with hair cloth; chamber suit, wardrobe, extension table, handsome Brussels and other carpets, China and glassware, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, etc.
FIXTURES AND STOCK OF AN ICE CREAM SALOON.
Also, two walnut show-cases, marble top tables, oak cane seat chairs, glass jars, ice-cream freezers, moulds, stock of fine confections, etc. [7 20 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO McClelland & Co.), Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 1§

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
July 23, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. [7 18 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

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N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 stu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.
Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.
Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.
Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.
FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.
FOR WAY STATIONS.
Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.
FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.
Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.
On Saturday at 7·45 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."
J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.
For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.
For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.
Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.
WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
27† Philadelphia.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

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FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:
On $20 ... TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100 ... FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards ... FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Pugilistic Encounter—A Horse Thief—Assaulting a Dog-Catcher—A Serious Offense—Another Wife-Beater—Stealing Shoes—False Pretense—Recaptured—Malicious Mischief—Larceny of a Watch—Stolen Harness.

—For some time past there has been a disagreement between two of the fighting fraternity, as to which was the better man on the muscle. Finally they decided to settle the matter, and the time fixed for was last night at half-past 10 o'clock, and the place at Willow street wharf. The matter was arranged without the knowledge of the police. The parties repaired to the spot, accompanied by their friends, and the men made their preparations for the combat. All extra clothing was removed, and the would-be pugilists went to work hammering each other.

The intention was to carry the affair on as quietly as possible, but at the commencement of the fifth round one of the contestants cried out, "All I want is a fair stand up fight." This remark reached the ears of Lieutenant Edgar, who was passing in the immediate vicinity. This officer, understanding what was going on, rushed down the wharf. His approach was heard by the witnesses of the fight, who took to their heels without any one of them being recognized. The men did not know of the close proximity of the Lieutenant, and when he nabbed them they were engaged in mauling each other terribly. He compelled them to dress and then walked them to the Station, where this morning they had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and were held to keep the peace. Both gave evidence of having been roughly handled. They gave the names of James Murray and John Burns.

—About two months since a horse was stolen from a stable on Otter street, and taken into the country, where it was sold. Last evening John Crain, aged twenty years, was arrested on the charge of having committed the theft, and after being given a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, was held for trial.

—This morning the dog-catchers made their daily raid through the upper districts, and on arriving at Cadwalader and Master streets captured a cur belonging to one Louis Kloss, of Teutonic origin. Louis assailed the "Ke cher," knocking him down. One of the policemen in company interfered and took possession of Louis, who has since been bound over to answer by Alderman Eggleton.

—An "innocent" from New York last evening strayed into the inviting precincts of Spafford street, and there fell into the company of one Julia Clark, who insisted upon his accompanying her into one of the dens in that locality. Go he did, and while there, his clothing was relieved of $15. Subsequently Julia and her son John were arrested and charged before Alderman Bonsall with the theft. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate bound both over for a further hearing.

—Wife-beating appears to be the rage of the day. One Charles White, residing at Fifty-seventh and Vine streets, has been committed by Alderman Maule for beating his better half in a shocking manner. The allegation is that he kicked her violently in the abdomen, and then cut her in the back with a knife.

—Alderman Neill, of the Eleventh District, has sent Jacob Ann below for stealing a lot of shoes from a store at Frankford road and Sergeant streets.

—Alderman Neill heard this morning a case in which Robert McGregor was charged with false pretense and his son, named John, with assault and battery. The father, it is alleged, went into a grocery store in the Nineteenth Ward and obtained a number of goods on the representation that he had deposited a sum of money with his employer, whom he could not see just at that time. The assertion being found false, a warrant was taken out and given to a policeman who served it on him at his residence. While there the official was rudely assaulted by the son. Both were required to enter bonds for their appearance at court.

—Henry Dale, one of the convicts who escaped on Saturday night, during the fire at the State Prison, at Trenton, was captured yesterday by Patrolman Wilson, of the Fourth District, as he was landing, at Arch street wharf, from a truck boat. He will be returned to his old quarters to-day.

—At an early hour this morning, a canal boat, lying in the Schuylkill below the Wire Bridge, was broken into and robbed of a lot of clothing, the property of the captain of the vessel. William Pinkerton has been arrested for the larceny and sent to prison by Alderman Pancoast.

—Philip Cassin was taken into custody yesterday by policeman Wagner of the Seventh district, for malicious mischief. It is alleged that the accused threw a paving stone through the window of a tavern at New Market and Willow streets, the missile grazing the head of the proprietor of the place. A black-jack was found on his person. Alderman Toland held him in $1200 to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons and malicious mischief.

—Dr. Girard, while at Girard Park yesterday, was relieved of a watch. The physician states that he was standing in company with some friends, when one Henry Ross stepped up to him and pulled the article from his pocket, and then ran off. However he was soon afterwards arrested, but the watch was gone. Alderman Hood bound him over for trial.

—John Bouvaird was overhauled yesterday at Girard Park on the charge of the larceny of a set of harness from the stables of the Girard Avenue Passenger Railway Company. He was held by Alderman Hood in $600.

THEATRICAL.—Encouraged with the success which attended the production of the *Black Crook* at the Chesnut Street Theatre during the latter part of the past theatrical season, John E. McDonough has been induced to again present it to the public. For this purpose the Walnut Street Theatre has been secured, and every attention will be given by the management to make it as attractive as ever. The opening night will be August 1.

Jarrett & Palmer, the proprietors of the *White Fawn*, which has just been withdrawn from Niblo's Theatre, New York, after having a successful run of several months, will bring it out at the New Chesnut on Saturday night, August 1. It will be produced with all the scenery and startling effects that attended it in New York.

THE WEATHER.—This morning opened with a very copious and acceptable shower of rain, and since the weather has been not only warm but decidedly close and sultry. The following is a statement of the thermometer for the day during the past five years:—

Year.	*6 A. M.*	*12 M.*	*3 P. M.*
1864	75	79	79
1865	74	88	91
1866	67	73	79
1867	70	82	78
1868	75	86	—

A NOBLE ACT.—About 7 o'clock last evening two little boys, named Lover, while in the company of a girl, fell into the Delaware at Shippen street wharf. The girl gave the alarm, and a number of people soon congregated on the spot. One of the number, a young man, whose name we regret we could not obtain, jumped into the water and rescued both children from a watery grave.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Yesterday afternoon a row occurred in a house on Miles street, which runs off Tenth street, below Walnut. A man named Jeremiah McManus broke an umbrella over the back of one of the inmates, named Annie Blake, and kicked another, named Mary Adams. For this he was held by Recorder Given in $1500 bail to answer.

LARCENY.—A slight fire took place at the residence of Mrs. Rebecca Roberts, No. 17 Mahlon street. A neighbor named Mary Reynolds went in to help save the goods, and carried off a lot of shoes and clothing, and failing to return them to the owner, was arrested, and committed by Recorder Given.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown white man was found floating in the Delaware late last night at Arch street wharf. Coroner Daniels held an inquest.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, sold to-day at noon, at the Exchange, the following:—

2 shares Mercantile Library	$9
749 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Co.	$35·62
2 shares Kensington National Bank	$116
7 shares Consolidation National Bank	$46·12
6 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	$128·50
22 shares Northern Liberties' Gas Co.	$28·35
Sale of leases of City wharves:—	
Davis' Landing on the river Delaware 1 year	$150
Race street wharf, on the river Delaware, 3 years	$3400
Cumberland street wharf, on the river Delaware	$115
Vine street wharf, on the river Schuylkill, 1 year	$80
South street wharf, on the river Schuylkill	$44
Tavern and Dwelling, No. 3 Callowhill street	$1300
8 Dwellings No 149 Dana street	$6850
8 Dwellings No 151 Dana street	$3000
Dwelling, Pegg street, between New Market and Front	$1150
6 Dwellings, New Market street, between Noble and Pegg	$1200
Lot, Second street, south of Huntingdon	$400

CLYDE'S STEAMERS.—The steamers of the new express line to Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest, leave regularly every Saturday, at noon, from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily.

A pleasant and enjoyable trip during the heated term is to New York by the steamers for New York, via the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The vessels leave daily from the first wharf below Market street. Freight will be forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

HO! FOR THE SEA-SHORE!—Those desiring to build a cottage had better take advantage of the sale of building sites to be held at Cape May on Saturday morning next. Plans, etc., may be had at the auctioneers', Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

CASUALTY.—Last evening Richard Walker, residing at No. 941 Lafayette street, fell from Pier No. 13, Port Richmond, and broke his leg. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Visit to his Birth-place—Among the Friends of his Boyhood.

From a letter in the Washington *Chronicle*, descriptive of General Grant's trip to the West, we quote as follows:—

The steamer halted at Point Pleasant, the birth-place of General Grant, a quiet little country village in Ohio, not far from Cincinnati, which will probably never aspire to a greater distinction than it has already attained, and if it doesn't increase rapidly in population, can answer its more ambitious neighbors as the lion did the fox in the fable, *unum sed leo*. Here the General was given time to find the house in which he was born, and which he had never seen to remember till then. This property had long since passed out of the ownership of Mr. Grant, who removed to Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, when his son, Ulysses, was a year old. The boat ran on up from here to Ripley, Ohio, where the coming of General Grant had been anticipated unexpectedly, and preparations made to give him a rousing reception. It was night when he arrived. Rockets were flying, cannon firing, bells ringing, music playing, and the whole town (some five or six thousand) appeared to be on the river bank shouting vociferously. A committee of gentlemen came aboard, and General Murphy delivered an address of welcome. General Grant replied that he was taking a little trip to visit the old places where he had spent his early days, and that he would be back the next day, and would then be glad to meet his old friends in a quiet way. From here the boat ran up to Maysville, Ky., where the General left it, arriving about 10 o'clock the night of the 2d. He was met by numerous old friends, and the greater part of the night was spent in talking over old times. Here he had gone to school, and many old schoolmates chatted freely with him of the sweetest of all boyhood memories.

At 5 o'clock the next morning (the 3d), the General, his son, and General Dent drove out into the country fourteen miles, to Mayslick, and breakfasted with an uncle, the brother of the General's father. After a short visit here they returned to Maysville, arriving at 12 o'clock noon, having stopped at Washington *en route*, the oldest town in Kentucky, where Colonel Goegin entertained them. A steamer passed soon after, and the General returned to Ripley, arriving about 2 o'clock, and was entertained by his cousin, Mr. Hudson, who had invited a number of old friends to meet his guest. The olden times were discussed, and a few hours spent in delightful companionship. The General visited the old school-house where he received some of his early training, and the old market house, where it is not improbable his ambition to achieve victories at marbles made him an occasional truant at school. He was reminded by old school-fellows of many funny jokes and pranks they had played off together on their fellows.

On the night of the fourth, the General drove to Bethel, Ohio, twelve miles from Georgetown, where he stopped an hour with Mr. Morris, son of Senator Morris, who had been instrumental in appointing him to West Point. Here, although the hour was late, he was met by numerous old friends who remembered him as a boy. Old Mr. Grant had moved here from Georgetown after his son started to West Point, and it was from here he moved to Covington a few years since. From this place the General drove the same night to Batavia, twelve miles, where he spent the Sabbath with his cousin, formerly Miss Griffith, now Mrs. Judge Ashman. The Sabbath was spent in church going and pleasant conversation with friends and relations.

In the drives from town to town the General pointed out many old landmarks, and several times, while driving in the night, was called upon to decide between different roads when others of the party were unable to do so. A trait in his character was here displayed which must have been of incalculable service in managing large armies. Years had flown since he had seen or known anything about this country, and yet he seemed to remember distinctly every path and tree and their exact location. Of course he was not driven, but he held the reins in all these flying trips from place to place, and naturally enough—and because natural is worth mentioning—he always watered his own horses and attended to their hitching and unhitching.

The country in Ohio and Kentucky which he visited is lonely in the extreme, and there seemed to be genuine enjoyment to the General in travelling through it. You can imagine the zest with which he entered into the pleasures of this trip when you reflect that but a day or two before he was surrounded as none but a Washington city official is. From Batavia he drove over, on Monday morning the 6th, to the Little Miami depot on the Little Miami Railroad, and in a few hours was back again with his family in Covington. If you will take the trouble to look at the map, and follow the course I have marked you will see that General Grant is as enterprising in his visiting as he is in his fighting campaigns.

The party, again united, left Covington the evening of the 6th, and coming over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, arrived at St. Louis, July 7, in the afternoon.

—A notorious hotel keeper in New York, himself a Democratic flunkey of the first water, and whose house, from the beginning of the war to this day, has been the nest of Copperheads and traitors, is said to have remarked recently:—"I know that the South is being reconstructed, for there has been more tobacco spit upon my carpets during the last three months than there was during the whole war."

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says of the Pendleton escort:—"If their favorite had been nominated they would have come back with their colors flying, but as it was they

"Folded their dusters like Arabs,
And as silently stole away."

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Proceedings of Congress This Afternoon.

Later European Market Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—On motion of Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) the Joint Committee on the Library was discharged from the further consideration of the numerous petitions on the subject of our international copyright laws.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) called up the bill to establish certain post roads, which was passed.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) called up his concurrent resolution declaring the ratification of the fourteenth amendment, which was adopted.

It declares that three-fourths of the States enumerating them, including Ohio and New Jersey, having adopted the amendment, it has become a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to pay to the Senators from Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, and Louisiana the compensation allowed by law, to be computed from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) suggested that the resolution ought to go to a committee.

Mr. Trumbull quoted the precedent established in the case of the Senator from Tennessee, at the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. Davis opposed the resolution as dating back to the time, the 4th of March, 1867, when there were no Senators from those States. He denied that the Senators in question are constitutionally elected. In his opinion the Senators that came here a year ago are still the constitutional Senators from those States.

Mr. Morton objected to the further consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the claim of Representatives from the late Rebel States, to be allowed pay from the commencement of Congress, reported a resolution that their pay shall commence from the date of their respective elections. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pike (Me.), the Senate amendment to the House bill for the restoration of Commander O. K. Hughes from the retired list to the active list of the navy was concurred in.

The Senate amendment struck out the name of Commander Alley for restoration.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) from the Committee on Commerce reported a bill changing the ports of entry from Plymouth to Edenton, North Carolina, and from Beaufort to Port Royal, South Carolina. Passed.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) introduced a bill to promote the establishment of an international mitral system of coinage. Referred to the Committee on Coinage.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), from the Committee on Elections, reported that the credentials of the various Representatives elect from the State of Alabama have been examined, and found in due form: and he moved that the test oath be administered to them.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) appealed to the House to say whether it was fair or just, when the people of Alabama were informed, under the act of March 23, 1867, that by abstaining from voting they could defeat the Constitution and the election of members under it, to admit a set of representatives chosen by negroes, and by negroes alone. It was an outrage on the white people of Alabama and on the whole white race of the country, to force into Congress members elected only by the negroes of Alabama, while the white people of Alabama, by fraud, and fraud alone, were kept from voting at that election.

Mr. Dawes replied to the remarks of Mr. Brooks, which he spoke of as his accustomed speech. He would leave it to the gentleman from New York to reconcile the inconsistency of his always preaching in favor of representation of the late Rebel States, and his practical denial of it. He spoke of Mr. Brooks' constant anxiety about the negro, an anxiety which troubled him by day and disturbed his sleep by night, lest, by some chance, the poor negro should get some advantage of him in the race of life. After some further remarks in that satirical vein, Mr. Dawes moved the previous question.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) desired an opportunity to make some remarks.

Mr. Dawes declined to withdraw the call for the previous question.

Mr. Eldridge said he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would not retire under the demogogical speech just made by him.

The Speaker said that that remark was not in order.

Mr. Eldridge—Why not? It was not certainly meant as an insult to him. I think it a compliment to his speech.

Mr. Brooks demanded the yeas and nays on agreeing to his report. The report was agreed to—yeas, 126; nays, 34; and the members elect from the State of Alabama were invited by the Speaker to approach and take the oath. Five gentlemen responded to the invitation, and were about to be sworn, when Mr. Brooks notified the Speaker that he desired the oath to be administered separately.

The Speaker said that that was a question for the decision of the House.

Mr. Dawes moved that they be sworn in at once.

The oath was then administered.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

Later Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—3 P. M.—Cotton heavy and less active. Sales 6000 bales. Uplands, 10⅝@10¾d.; Orleans, 11@11⅛d..

Wheat, 12s. 11d. for California, and 11s. 3d. for red Western. Corn easier, but active. Flour dull. Pork dull. Lard firm. Oats, 3s. 9d. Peas, 43s. 6d. Cloverseed, 52s.

Suicide of a Bank Cashier.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 21.—A cable telegram received here to-day from Liverpool announces the suicide by drowning of C. R. Washburn, formerly cashier of the People's Bank of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Mr. Washburn was a passenger by the steamer Scotia, which sailed from this port a few days since, and while under a mental depression of spirits, jumped overboard.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	133⅝	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	83⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	68⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	110⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91⅝	Gold	142⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅝	Market steady.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82⅞		

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OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 115 wlmi

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Admission of the Alabama Representatives—Georgia and the Fourteenth Amendment.

Executive Nominations—Relations of the United States with Foreign Governments.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Executive Nominations.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—Jos. W. Meeks, of New York, Consul to Nantes; Dorris Atwater, of Connecticut, Consul to Seychelles; Emeline A. Finck, Deputy Postmaster at Red Bank, N. J., together with a large number of Deputy Postmasters, mostly in the West.

Georgia Ratifies the 14th Amendment.

Despatches have reached here to-day from Governor Bullock, of Georgia, stating that the Legislature of that State has ratified the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. A concurrent resolution was at once drawn up and passed by both Houses, declaring said amendment a part of the U. S. Constitution. The concurrent resolution does not go to the President, and the matter of the amendment is now settled by the action of Congress.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

The Senate will go into executive session at an early hour to-day for the purpose of finishing the consideration of the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. It is expected that it will be disposed of to-day.

The Chinese Treaty.

Mr. Sumner is very anxious to get the Chinese treaty before the Senate as soon as possible, and also to get action thereon, so that Minister Burlingame and suite may be able to leave the city.

Relieved.

The Secretary of War has relieved General D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster-General, from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East. The Secretary has assigned him to duty as Chief Quartermaster at Philadelphia.

Appointment for Philadelphia.

Captain F. J. Cully is also assigned to duty at Philadelphia.

Professor of Military Science.

The President has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F Ruff as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Supplying Temporary Vacancies.

Both Houses have agreed to the conference report on the bill for supplying temporary vacancies in the Executive Departments. The main subject of contention was that relative to the Commissioner of Patents. As the bill now stands it makes Judge Hodges, of Vermont, who is the oldest among the Chief Examiners, Commissioner of Patents. It is expected that the President will veto the bill, as he has already sent Mr. Foote, Senator Henderson's father-in-law, to the Senate for the position which Congress seeks to fill with Judge Hodges. Doubts are expressed about Foote's confirmation. Hodges is a Republican, while Foote is a Democrat.

The Funding Bill.

The House has resumed the consideration of the Funding bill. Mr. Boutwell is explaining his substitute for Sherman's bill.

The Alabama Representatives.

The following members were sworn in from Alabama to-day:—Charles W. Buckley, John B. Collis, Thomas Haggerty, B. W. Norris, Charles M. Pierce. Two more of the delegation remain to be sworn.

The Leslie Divorce Case Settled.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Judge Brady, this morning in the Court of Common Pleas, special term, granted Mrs. Frank Leslie, the former wife of the publisher by that name, a divorce, $200 counsel fees in the late law suit, and alimony and $50 per week, to continue as long as she shall remain unmarried.

Shipment of Specie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamer Hammonia takes $211,000 in specie to-day.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Arrived, steamship Java, from Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 107¼; Reading, 91¾; Canton Company, 46½; Erie, 68¾; Cleveland and Toledo 102¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 110½; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 91¾; New York Central, 133¾; Illinois Central, 151; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 91; Hudson River 138¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862 114½; do. 1864, 111¼; do. 1865, 112¾; new issue 109¾; 10-40s 105¼. Gold, 143. Money unchanged. Exchange, 110¼.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cotton quiet at 31½@32c. Flour steady. State $6·25@9; Ohio, $8·10@12·50; Western, $6·75@9·75; Southern $8·20@14·60. Wheat firmer and advanced 1@2c; sales of spring at $1·95. Corn advanced 1c; sales at $1·07@1·15. Oats, 84½. Beef quiet. Pork, $28·12½. Lard, 17¼@17¾.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	133⅞	Chi. and N. W. pref.	83⅝
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Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87⅝	Market steady.	
Chi. and N. W. com	82⅞		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 21

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, New	102¾	3 sh Mech Bk	31
$200 do. c&p	102¾	300 sh Big Mount	5⅛
$500 do. New	102¾	567 sh Penna R	51⅝
$1500 do. New	103	79 do	52⅝
$5500 N Pa 7s	87½	100 sh Reading	47⅛
10 sh C & Am...c&p	125	600 do...ls.s30	47

SECOND BOARD.

$800 City 6s. New..ls	102¾	100 sh Reading	47⅞
$1000 do. New	102¾	100 do...b5wn	47⅜
$1000 N Cent R bs	85	200 do...b5wn	47·81
200 sh N Y & Mid	3⅜	100 sh Cata Pf...s30	33
200 do	3⅛	100 do...b30	33⅝
9 sh Minehill...s5	56⅜	100 do...c	32⅞
5 sh Leh V R	54⅜		

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Indiana Express Robbers Hung by a Mob.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Lynch Law in the West.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Three men, Phil. Clifton, Charles Roseberry, and Val. Elliott, who were arrested for attempting the robbing of the Adams Express car at Brownstown, Indiana, on the night of the 10th inst., left here last night, under a strong guard, to be placed in the Brownstown jail. When the train reached a point near Seymour, it was stopped by a mob from Seymour and vicinity, the guard overpowered, and the prisoners hung.

Honors to Charles Francis Adams.

BOSTON, July 21.—Charles Francis Adams is to receive a public reception from the citizens of Boston on Thursday noon, at Horticultural Hall.

Fire at Rockland, Me.

ROCKLAND, July 21.—L. Faless' dwelling and out-buildings were burned yesterday. They were insured for $3000 in the Etna.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	133⅞	Chi. and N. W. pref.	83⅝
N.Y. and E. R.	68⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	110⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91⅝	Gold	143
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅞	Market steady.	
Chi. and N. W. com.	83		

PRINCELY BANKRUPTS.

The Discharge of Sir Morton Peto and his Partners.

From the London Telegraph, July 7.

At the Bankruptcy Court yesterday Sir Morton Peto and his two partners, Messrs. Betts and Crampton, passed their last examination, and received orders of discharge. It is impossible not to feel a hearty satisfaction that the case has thus terminated, and that a gentleman who has occupied so prominent a place in the public eye as the late member for Bristol has at length emerged with credit from a trying ordeal. But for the connection with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, the fate of the eminent firm would have excited no more special notice than that of others who have faced the enormous risks, as well as enjoyed the splendid profits attaching to that most hazardous of all occupations—the business of contractor. The misfortune of the railway, however, and the well-established personal repute of Sir Morton as a politician and philanthropist, have made the failure more than a nine days' wonder, and raised it beyond the level of ordinary mercantile disasters.

Few persons can have been surprised by the proceedings of yesterday. The lengthened and searching examination to which the bankrupts were subjected at the hands of so competent an inquisitor as Mr. Linklater, although it revealed the existence of loose and careless arrangements, and of a practice based on most erroneous estimates as to results showed nothing which brought the individuals mainly concerned within the penal clauses of the Bankruptcy Act.

It certainly appears astounding that enormous transactions could have been undertaken with so little care to define the two sides of the bargain as to permit a miscalculation to the extent of more than six millions sterling; yet such appears to have been the fact. Mr. Linklater yesterday stated that the assignees were satisfied, after a careful investigation, that the bankrupts were liable, not for the actual market price of certain debentures, which they have issued, but for the par or full nominal value. Of course it cannot be supposed that the firm really intended such an arrangement, but that confused financiering, which was the rule in the later days of their association with the railway, left the vital point undetermined.

Meanwhile, from the worst consequences of their suspension the bankrupts are now released. Vast wealth they have forfeited, but the burden of an onerous liability is cast off, and they are free to begin the world anew. They will not be alone in their satisfaction at the release; for when a gentleman, a member of Parliament, a man who has commanded the respect of all classes, is relieved of the load which has so long and so painfully hung over his repute as well as his fortunes, society itself sympathizes in the break of sunshine and participates in the gain.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed
On $20............TWO PER CENT
From 20 to $10............FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards...FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNI D STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ₱ ct. ₱ ℔.
Pot, 1st at 100℔ $8·25@8·37½
Pearl, 1st sort 10·25@10·37½
CANDLES—DUTY: 2½c. ₱ ℔.
Sperm. ₱ ℔...—45 @—47
Do,pt.L.P's&Co— @—
Do,ToJ'c&My—55 @—
Adam'ne City—21 @—23
Adam's Star— @—
COAL.—DUTY: 40c. @ $1·25 ₱ ton.
Li. Orr'l'ton— @—
Sidney......— @—
Pictou......— @—
Anth. ₱2,000 ₱. 6·50 a 7·00
COCOA—DUTY: 3 c. ₱ ℔.
Marac'o gld.in bd — a— —
Guayaq'il " " 10½a 11
Para " " — a— —
St. Dom'o " " — a—
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c ₱ ℔
Java,wh'e,₱℔g'd 22½a 23
Jamaica.......—14½a— 15½
Laguayra......—15½a—16½
Maracaibo......—14½a—18
St Dom.cash.—14½a— 15
COPPER—(KUPFER)—DUTY: Pig and Bar 2½c. and sheathing, 3c ₱ ℔.
American Ingot—23 a—23½
Sheath'g new (suits) ₱ ℔...—33 a— —
Sheath'g old.— — a— —
Sheath'g yel.— 26 a— —
Pig. bbe...... — — a— —
Bolts.......— 33 a— —
DRUG AND DYES—
Alcohol.......— — a— —
Aloes ₱ ℔....— 21 a— —
AloesSoc'trine—75 a—85
Alum........— 3½a— 3¾
Ant'y reg. gld — a 11½
Argols ref. gld—23 a—24
Arsenic, pow'r,g 3 a——
Assafœtida......—25 a 40
BalsamCapiva—85 a 95
Balsam Tolu... 1·30 a——
Balsam Peru.. — a 3·50
Berries,Pers,gld 27 a—31
Berries, Turk — a— —
Bi-carb Soda gd 4½a— 4¾
Borax, refined—32½a—33½
Brimstone,r'd— a— 3¾
Brimstone flor— a— 5¾
Bromine,₱lb. g39·00 a —
Camph'r₱lb nbd,g—a—
Camphor, ref. 1·10 a——
Cantharides... — a 1·65
Car.Ammonia—17 a— —
Cardamoms.— — a 2·25
Castor Oil ..... — — a—33
ChamomileFl.—15 a—50
Chlorate Potash, gold......—34 a—35
Cochineal H. gd— a—90
Coch Mex. gold 73 a—75
Copperas Am.— 1½a— 1¾
Cream Ta.g d—— a—29½
Cubebs, E. I...—— a—30
Cutch ....—15½a—16
Epsom Salts.. — 3¾ — 4
Gamboge ......—1·75 a2·00
Gum Arabic, s'ts..........— 31 a—35
Gum Arabic, 1 kd. ....— 45 a—75
Gum Benzoin— 60 a—65
Gum Myrrh, E. I........— — a— —
Gum Myrrh, Ty...........— 55 a— —
Gum Trag.,st— 35 a— 40
Gm Trag., fl.gd 80 a—100
Hyd. Pota Eng. and Fr.g ld 3·70 a3·80
Ipecacuanha, Br.............. 3·10 a3·75
Jalap in bd gld—85 a 90
Lac Dye........—25 a—55
Licorice Paste—24 a—40
Madder, Dutch gold...........—12½a—13
Madder, French gold..........—15a— —
Manna, small flake...........—95a— —
Manna, large flake..........1·70a 1·75
Nutgalls, bl. Alep..........—35 a— —
Oil Berg't......6·87½a 8·87½
Oil Cassia......— — a 3·80
Oil Lemon....3·77½a 4·00
Oil Pepperm't.— — a 6·50
Oil Orange......— — a— —
Opium,Ty.g'd— — a 7·25
Ox. Acid ₱ ℔— 31 a— —
Phosphorus.— — a 1·00
Prus. Potash.— 33½a— 35½
Quicksilver..— 78 a— 80
Rhubarb. Chi— 2·25 a 3·25
Saleratus c,h— 20 a— —
S Am'iac g'd— 8 a— 8¾
S. Soda, gold.— — — a 1·70
Sarsa'lla, Hon in bd gold — 25 a— 30
Sarsa'lla Mex. in bd gold...— — a— 14
Senna E. I.. — 20 a— —
Senna. Alex — 25 a— 28
Shellac ....—37½a— 50
Soda Ash 80 ₱ c. gold.........— — a— 2½
S. Lead, w gd a— 25
Sulph Quin. 2·20 a—2·25
Tar. Acid, g.— 50 a— 52
Verdigris, g.. —59 a— 60
Vitriol Blue...—10 a— 11
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30 ₱
PrimeWest'n— 85 a— 90
Tennessee.....— 75 — 80
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel $2; Herrings $1; Salmon $3; Other pickled, $1·50 ₱ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, Dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts ₱ 100 lbs.
Dry Cod ₱ cwt.6·50 a 7·00
Pickl'd Scale. 5·20 a 5·25
Pickled Cod.. 6·25 a 6·50
Mackr'l No 1.— — a— —
Mackerel No. 1. small..... 22·00 a27·50
Mack. No2.M.— — a— —
Mack No.3M.— — a10·25
Salm'n Pic N.26·00 a27·00
Sal Pic ₱ tce — — a— —
Shad. Ct.No.1, ₱ hf. bbl...— — a— —
Her'g Pick'd — — a— —
Her'g Sc ₱ bo'x.—40 a—48
Herring, No 1 —20 a— 25
FLAX—DUTY: $15 ₱ ton.
North Riv.₱℔—16 a—24
FLOUR AND MEAL—DUTY. 20 ₱ cent.
Sour..........$6·50 a 9·00
State super... 6·85 a 7·35
State ext. do. 8·30 a 9·00
Ex. Amber In., Ohio, & Mich... } 9·70 a11·60
Ohio Shipping } 8·75 a 9·50
Ohio ex. bds. 9·60 a12·95
Genesee do.11·30 a13·40
Canada sup.— — a— —
Canada extra— — a— —
Brandywine.— — a— —
Georgetown.— — a— —
Califor'a & Oregon....} 10·25 a12·75
Alexandria...— — a— —
Bal. How'd s— — a— —
Rye Flour.....7·75 a 9·85
Corn Meal......5·60 a 5·90
do. Brandy'e,6·25 a 6·30
do. Punch ..28·00 a 8·50
FRUIT—DUTY: Dried, 5c.; Almonds 6@10c. shelled and not shelled; other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Sardines 50, Grapes 25, and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 35 ₱ cent.
Rais.Sh ₱½cks 50 a— —
Rai .bch & lyr 8·95 a— —
Cur'nts,Za ₱℔—11½a— —
Citron............—27 a— 28
Almonds Sicily soft shell..—14 a— —
Alm's shell'd.—40 a— 45
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, on skins 10 ₱ cent ad val.;
Beaver, ₱ pce:
" North₱℔ 1·50 a 4·00
" Southern 1·00 a 2·50
" Western.. 1·00 a 3·00
OtterNo'th pce 3·00 a 7·00
" Western.. 5·00 a 5·00
Red Fox N'th—75 a 1·50
Raccoon N'th— 10 a— —
" West.com—10 a—40
" North ......— 58 a 1·00
Mink North'n 3·00 a 8·00
" Western.. 2·00 a 7·00
Marten N'th 5·00 a20·00
Goat Curaoa 35 a— 48
" Mex ₱ ℔— — a— —
Deer, sal ₱℔—46 a—47½
" S. Juan....— 44½a— —
GRAIN—DUTY: 10a20cts.
Wheat w G₱bu 2·50 a 2·60
" " Cala... 2·65 a 2·68
" Ohio.........— — a— —
" Mich., w. 2·70 a 2·95
Chicago No.1, 2·00 a 2·05
do. No 2. 2·10 a— —
do. No 3. 2·15 a— —
Milwa'k,No. 1 2·20 a— —
do. No. 2 2·10 a— —
do. No. 3 2·00 a— —
Rye State...... 1·75 a 1·78
Corn, So. w.y. 1·16 a 1·20
" " yellow 1·10 a 1·12
" mixed } " Western } 1·12 a 1·14
Barley.........— — a— —
Barley Malt, 2·50 a 2·65
Oats, State... —83½a— 83½
" Ohio.... —83½a— 83½
" Jersey —— a— —
Peas,b e.₱2bn—— a— —
GUNPOWDER—DUTY: 4 cents ₱ ℔, and 20 ₱ ct. ad val.
Blasting,₱25℔—— a 4·00
Shipping........— — a 4·50
Rifle .... 6·50 a— —
HAY—
NRin bls₱100℔—— a——

Calcutta Buff. gd 11 @—11¼
Do. Kips₱pce—14 @—15
Do. green.......—12 @—13
California ......—19 @—20
Green SaWest—— @—11
CitySlaught'er—12 @—13
HONEY—DUTY: 20c. ₱gal.
Cuba, @ gal., duty paid. —— @—77½
Cuba 'n bond gd52 @—54
HOPS—DUTY: 5 cents ₱ ℔.
1867..............—15 @ —40
1866..............— 8 @—15
Bavarians......—25 @—30
HORNS—DUTY: 10 ₱ cent, ad val.
Ox, B. a. & R., G & C ....5·00a7·00
INDIGO—DUTY: FREE.
Bengal ₱ ℔...1·10 a 2·65
Madras gold.—95 a 1·00
Manilla,gold.—70 a 95
Caracc s.gold—80 a 1·05
Guatemala,gld..1·10a 1·45
IRON—DUTY; Bars $17; R. R. $70 ₱ ton; Boiler and Plate, 1¼c. ₱ ℔; Band, Hoop and Scroll, 1¼@1½c. ₱ ℔. Pig, $9 ₱ ton Sheet, 3c. ₱ ℔.
Pig, English & Scotch ₱ton, 38·00 a 41·00
Pig, Am'can.. 38·00 a 39·00
Bar Eng ref.. 95·00 a100·00
Bar Eng 'm... 85·00 a 90·00
Sheet, Russia 1st qual. ₱ ℔—18 a—19½
Sheet English & American— 5 a— 7
LEAD—DUTY: Pig, $2·00 ₱ 100 lbs.; Pipe and sheet, $2·75 ₱ 100 lbs.
Galena.............— a——
Spanish, gold.. 6·35 a 6·37½
Bar, net..........16·00 a——
Sheet&Pipe,nt—— a12·00
LEATHER—DUTY: Sole, 35—Upper, 30 ₱ c. ad val.
Oak (S) Lt ₱ ℔—38 a—41
Oak middle.....—38 a—46
Oak heavy......—40 a—46
Oak crop.........—41 a—44
Hemlock, light—27 a—29
Hemlock, mid —27 a—29
Heml'k,heav —24 a—28½
Hemlock, dam—19 a—26½
LIME—DUTY: 10 ₱ cent. ad val.
Rockland,com—— a 1·25
Lump...........— — a 2·25
LUMBER—DUTY: 20 ₱ ct. ad val. Wholesale Prices.
Timber, W. P. ₱cubic foot—— a— —
Timber Oak, Oc ....— — a— —
Timber,GaYP (by car)₱cft—— a— —
East'n spruce per M.........12·00 a23·00
Sh'gles,₱b. h—— a— —
Do.shaved, ₱ bdl. (½ M.)..— — a— —
Do Sa'd ₱M.— — a— —
Do C'd.2 ft.1st qual., ₱ M.— — a— —
Do. Cypress, 3 foot............— — a— —
Laths E & M — — a 3·00
Stav's W.Ope 110·00 a275·00
" W.Ohd.. 100·00 a235·00
" W.O bbl. 60·00 a150·00
Head'g W. O——a140·00
MOLASSES—DUTY:8c.p gl
N. O. ₱ gal.......— —a— —
Porto Rico.......48 a— 72½
Cuba Muscov...48 a— 55
Cuba Clayed....45 a— 47
Barbadoes......—55 a—57
NAILS—DUTY: Cut, 1½; Wrought 2½; Horseshoe, 5 cents ₱ ℔.
Cut 4a6d. ₱ 100lb4·87½a5·00
Clinch........... 6·50a6·75
NAVAL STORES—DUTY: Sp's. Turpentine, 30 cts. ₱ gal.; other kinds, 20 ₱ ct. ad val.
Turpet. Sf. N. Coty. ₱280 lbs— — a4·50
Tar.......... Wilmington...... 5·00 a5·25
Tar, ₱ bbl NC 3·75 a4·00
Pitch............3·50 a— —
Rosin com. old2·87½a— —
Do. No. 2₱ 280 lb 3·25a3·50
Spirits Tur....—45 a— 46
OIL—DUTY: Palm 10, Olive $1; Linseed, Flaxseed, R Seed, 23 cents; Sperm (foreign fisheries) and Whale or other fish (foreign) 20 ₱ cent. ad valorem.
Olive,120₱&b—— a—4·12½
Olive,in c ₱g —2·50 a— —
Palm, ₱ ℔.... 11½a— 11¾
Linseed, city ₱ gal......... 1·10 a 1·12
Linseed Eng —— a— —
Whale..........—82 a— —
" Ref. Wi—87 a—90
" Ref. S'g —— a— —
Sperm, crude 2·00 a— —
" W. bl'ch. 2·15 a 2·20
Red. city distilled..........—80 a— —
L'd Oil S& W,—— a— —
Kerosene f'g—— a— 39
OIL-CAKE—DUTY: 20 ₱ct. ad val.
Thin ob ₱ton 57·00 a— —
PETROLEUM—DUTY: Crude 20c, Ref. 40c.
Crude,40—47 gravity ₱ gal..........—20 a— 21¼
Refined free L.S. to white (110—125 test) .... 35— a— —
Refined in bond L.S. to white (115 test)......—31 a— 32½
Refined in b'd, white (115—120 test)......—31 a— —
Naptha refined (60—63 gravity........— — a— 15½
PROVISIONS—DUTY: Cheese, 4c ₱ ℔; Beef and Pork, 1c; Hams Bacon, and Lard 2c ₱ ℔.
Beef Ms.ob₱bb— — a— —
" " city ...— — a— —
" Mess ex 20·50 a25·00
" Prime cy— — a— —
" Prime cy— — a— —
" " Ms₱tc 15·00 a20·50
Pork, Ms ₱bb 27·75 a28·31¼
" Prime... — — a— —
" " Mess..— — a— —
" " Clear — — a— —
Lard prm stm— 16¾a— 16¾
Hams, salt....— — a— —
Should. salt...— — a— —
Beef hams, in pickle, ₱bbl— — a— —
Beef smo. ₱℔— — a— —
Butter, Orang— 32 a— 36
" S. fairtopr— 30 a— 34
" Ohio, ...— — a— —
Cheese........... — 9 a— 15
RICE—DUTY: 2½c. ₱ ℔. Paddy, 1½c. ₱ ℔.
Carolina, good, to prime.....10·50 a11·50
Rangoon dressed gold.............. 6·25 a7·00
SALT—DUTY: Sacks, 24c. ₱ 100 lbs; bulk, 18 cts ₱ 100 lbs.
Turk's Island, ₱ bush .....—45 a— —
Liverpool, Gr., ₱ sack..........1·75 a1·80
₱ Higgins'.....2·85 a2·90
₱ Ashton's $3·00 a— —
SEEDS—DUTY: Linseed, 16c., Hemp ½c ₱ ℔, Canary $1 ₱ bush of 60 lbs, and Grass Seed 30 ₱ ct. ad val.
Clover ₱ ℔......—10 a—10½
Timothy₱bus.2·50 a2·60
FlaxAm rgh ...2·60 a2·65
SHOT—DUTY: 2½c. ₱ ℔
Dp&Bk(c)₱℔—11½a— —
Buckcomp(c)—12½a— —
SOAP—DUTY: 25 ₱ cent. ad val.
Castile........... —16¾a—17
SPELTER—(ZINN)—DUTY: In Pigs, Bars, and Plates, $1·50 ₱ 100 lbs.
Plates.....gold—6¼ — —
SPICES—DUTY:5a50c.₱℔.
Cassia in mats ₱ ℔, gld....—51 a—52
Gin'r Race gld—10½a—11
Mace. gold.—92½a— 95
Nutmegs, No. 1. gold ....—88 a—89
Pepper, gold..—23½a—24
Pimento, Jamaica (c) gold.......—19½a—20
Cloves (c) gld— 26½a— 27
SUGARS—DUTY 2½a5c₱℔.
New Orlean— — a— —
Cuba Mriado— 07½a—09
Porto Rico.....—11½a—14
Hav'nawhite—14½a— 15¾
Hav. B.& Y.— — a— —
Manilla.........— 11¾a— 11½
Loaf..............— — a— —
Crushed........— — a— 15¾
Yellow.........— — a— 15½
White...........— — a— 16¾
TALLOW—DUTY, 1c ₱ ℔,
Am.prime ₱ ℔ 12 a— 12½
TEAS—DUTY: 25 ₱ ct ₱ ℔,
Gunpowder. 1·05 a 1·90
Hyson............— 85 a 1·65
Y.Hys'n,mx.— 80 a 1·75
Hyson Skin — 65 a— 95
Twankay......— 65 a— 95
N. & Oolong— 70 a 1·65
Orange P.c— 70 a 1·00
Japan ....— 85 a 1·25
TIN—(ZINN)—DUTY: Pig, Bars, and Block, 15 ₱ ct. ad val.; Plates and sheets 25 ₱ ct ad val.
Banca,ch,₱ ℔ gld..27½a27¾